Victoria Daily Times.

VOL. 21. VICTORIA, B. C., THURSDAY, MAY 2, 1895. No. 103

WE HAVE A BIG DISPLAY OF JEWELRY, BUT IF YOU DON'T SEE JUST WHAT YOU WANT IN THAT DISPLAY, WE CAN MANUFACTURE ANY DESIGN OF JEWELRY. TELL US WHAT YOU WANT. WE'LL DO THE REST—AT MODERATE COST.

Challoner & Mitchell, 47 Government St., Opposite Bank of B. C.

Blouses, Underwear Vests,

The Westside IS IN RECEIPT OF A COMPELTE ASSORTMENT OF BLOUSES, RANGING IN PRICE FROM $1 UPWARDS.

Blouses—With stiff Collars and Cuffs, Colored and White—soft finish; With Shirt Fronts, very stylish.
Vests—A nice Ribbed Vest, 10c. Better Quality, 25c.
Underwear—A full line of trimmed Muslin Underwear. Excellent value.
Embroideries—Swiss and Cambric, very choice at 5c. per yard and upwards.

Inspection and comparison requested.

J. Hutcheson & Co.

May 1, 1895.

"FIT FOR THE GODS."

You've heard that expression before; its not ours. Fit for Victoria's best dressers are those Elegant Suitings contained in our last direct importation. See them.

SNAPS For Men.... With Money .....AT.....

John McCallum's,

The Fashionable Tailor, 42 Broad Street

NICHOLLES & RENOUF, LTD.

61 YATES STREET, VICTORIA.

Have received from the East a large consignment of

MECHANICS' TOOLS, HAYMAKERS' TOOLS, GARDEN TOOLS, LAWN MOWERS — HARD TIMES PRICES.

American manufacture. Best in the market and cheapest.

A. GREGG & SON,

TAILORS.

REDUCTION IN RATES.

Board and Lodging $4 per week.

The Old-Established VANCOUVER HOTEL, No. 71 Yates Street,

Has REDUCED its price for Board and Lodging from $5.00 to $4.00.

The service will remain as good as ever, and as the reputation of the house is well known, it will be seen that the above price is the very best that can be obtained in Victoria.

F. J. DAWLEY, Proprietor.

MERCHANTS' LUNCH

Served at the Poodle Dog Restaurant

From 12 to 2 with glass of beer or claret, 40 cents.
Regular meals with glass of beer or claret 50 cents.

18 LOUIS MARBOEUF, Pro

M. A. WYLDE

Has charge of the CITY CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES, and is authorized to collect therefor.

TIMES P. & P. CO.

THE DOMINION PARLIAMENT

The Boodle Brigade Execute a Strategic Descent Upon National Treasury.

The Double Shuffle in New Brunswick to Save Foster Cost Canada $72,000.

Ottawa, May 2.—In the House yesterday McMullen ventilated the York bridge scandal. In 1878 St. Mary's bridge over the St. John river received a loan of $200,000 at 4 per cent. and a $30,000 subsidy. The bridge company only paid one year's interest.

Temple, the member for York, is to be put in the Senate, Mr. Foster, who cannot run in King's county, having accepted the nomination for York. The principal owners of the bridge are supporting Foster.

Canada is losing $12,000 a year, or $72,000 so far, for keeping this constituency straight in the ministerial interests.

It is rumored that Justice Fournier, resigned, will be succeeded by Angers, Minister of Agriculture. It is also reported that the Liberals will move for the expulsion of McGreevy.

Delegations are pouring into the city after the minister of finance so as to get sums in the supplementary estimates. One is here from Peterboro after a bridge in South Monaghan township, and another from Kingston wanting the source of the Rideau river deepened to fourteen feet at that city.

Foster promised to deliver his budget speech to-morrow. He expects to-day he will be able to do so.

The senate to-morrow will discuss adjourning for eighteen days.

A copy of the order-in-council has been brought down reviewing the modus vivendi, which says that trade negotiations are going on between Canada and the United States.

TO BE OR NOT TO BE?

Conflicting Statements in Connection With the H. B. Road.

Winnipeg, May 2.—There is considerable talk here about the commencement of work on the railway to the Saskatchewan. News from Ottawa, however, throws much doubt on the question of aid from the Dominion government. While preparations are being made to begin work it is said the Ottawa government have notified the contractors not to do so on the strength of the order-in-council, as it will be cancelled. The people are in a quandary. They want to see the road built and don't want to be humbugged.

NANAIMO NEWS.

The Presbyterian Synod and District Methodist Church in Session.

Nanaimo, May 2.—The annual session of the Synod of the Presbyterian church in British Columbia and Alberta was formally opened last evening at St. Andrew's church. Rev. Mr. Herdman, of Calgary, addressed the assembly. The real work of the Synod commenced this morning and will last for several days.

The following statement was submitted at the District meeting of the Methodist church yesterday: Teachers and officers in Sunday schools, 183; scholars in schools, 1,695; volumes in libraries, 2154; amount raised for Sunday school purposes, $1,565.20. Some cases of expenses for affliction were recommended to the various funds. Rev. E. V. Smith was nominated to attend Albert College during the coming year.

L. W. Fauquier was brought before Magistrate Bate yesterday charged with embezzling the sum of $314 from C. B. Robson. After a short discussion the case was further adjourned until Friday.

The customs returns for the month of April were as follows: Duty collected, $9,658.48; miscellaneous, $1.50; total, $9,659.98. Imports, $30,886.

Warmth and vigor accompany good digestion. Adams' Tutti Frutti is a wonderful aid to digestion. Refuse imitations.

Any Prescription

Will be filled by us from the purest Drugs with absolute accuracy and the highest professional skill. Bring your difficult prescriptions to us.

JOHN COCHRANE, Prescription Druggist,

Gold Medalist Ontario College of Pharmacy, cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—15 acres of land, small house, four miles from city. Rent $5 per month. Apply to M. Morrisey, Oaklands P. O. m2-2t.

WANTED—A first class dressmaker by the day. Address M. G., Times office. m2-2t.

FOR SALE—The Springfield Restaurant, near the new Post Office; will be sold for $100. m2-1t

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY LOCALITY to distribute samples and advertising matter; good pay; steady work the year round. For particulars address, with stamp, at once, C. & C. S. Advertisers' Agency, Box 450, London, Ontario. m2-4w

THE DAUGHTERS OF ENGLAND will give a social and dance in Sir William Wallace Hall to-night. Good orchestra in attendance. Admission 50c. m2-1t

BRUTALLY ASSAULTED.

The Editor of the North Simcoe Free Lance the Victim.

Collingwood, April 30.—A brutal attack was made on the editor of the North Simcoe Free Lance (McCarthy's organ) a few nights ago. The attack was unprovoked and murderous. The editor was kicked until he became unconscious and then beaten afterwards. One of his assailants, Matthew McMahon, was sent down to the Central Prison for seven months and the others were fined.

BULLYING THE JAPANESE.

European States Combine to Rob Japan of the Legitimate Fruits of Victory.

A Peaceful Solution May be Effected by Japan Yielding to Russia.

New York, May 2.—A special cablegram to the World from Tokio says Japan must give her final answer to Russia by May 7. The suspense and public anxiety are terrible. Nothing is known—everything is dreaded. When mediation by the United States was being discussed last November by the authorities at Washington and Tokio President Cleveland prophesied a league of European powers would deprive Japan of the fruits of victory. Thereafter the powers were carefully notified of the Japanese intentions. No opposition was manifested to them at the time. The blow was reserved until the treaty of peace had been signed. Viscount Mutsu, the minister of foreign affairs and Premier Ito's colleague in the peace conference, is desperately ill.

Paris May 2.—The Matin to-day says that Japan is treating with Russia, France and Germany and that a peaceful settlement of the matters in dispute, arising from Russia's objections to the terms of the treaty arrived at between China and Japan, is probable.

The Gaulois asserts that the three powers are about to achieve a diplomatic victory, adding Japan is inclined to accept a territorial concession in another direction, which is agreeable to Russia.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION.

First One Side Then the Other Gain A Victory.

Havana, April 30.—The insurgents were routed on April 24th by Spanish troops under Major Tejerizo reorganized and concentrated in the vicinity of Ramon Yagneres. They again met the Spanish troops under Tejerizo at Ramon Yagneres, and the rebels are reported to have lost sixty-two killed and many wounded. The Spanish loss was six killed and three wounded.

Key West, Fla., April 30.—Private advices from Cuba state that General Crombet was not killed in battle, but was assassinated. A part of his band was captured, and the remainder fled to the mountains. The killing of Crombet from ambush was reported to Caiapos, who ordered the officer in command of the Spanish troops before him. The officer was reprimanded and sent to Spain to be court-martialled.

A band of 150 Spanish troops was defeated by the insurgents near Guantanamo on the 19th inst. One Spanish soldier was left to report the defeat. Gomez landed near Guantanamo. He had 1,000 men under his command.

EDINBURGH'S NEW LIGHT

Went Into Operation Last Night and Proved Successful.

New York, May 2.—A dispatch from Edinburgh, Scotland, says: The new electric light system, constructed by the municipality at a cost of $600,000, was put into complete operation last night, and proved an immediate success. Two systems have been adopted, a low tension for streets and buildings in the business centre, and a high tention for the outlying districts. Edinburgh is the first city in Great Britain to own and operate an electric light plant. The saving as compared with gas will be immense, apart from the increase of light that is afforded.

DESTRUCTIVE CYCLONE.

Causes Extensive Damage in the State of Kansas.

Jackson, Miss., May 2.—A severe electric and wind storm struck this city last night. The First National Bank building was unroofed and considerable other damage done.

Wichita, Kan., May 2.—The cyclone which caused so much havoc at Halstead, crossed the Santa Fe railroad about three miles west of Halstead. The engineer of the west bound through Pacific express heard the whistling of the storm coming from the south. He stopped and backed the train out of its path. This prompt action prevented a wreck. The pathway of the storm is strewn with the wreckage of houses, barns and out-buildings, among which are hundreds of cattle and swine.

Further details of the cyclone near Halstead show ten persons killed including the six mentioned in last night's dispatch. The home of John Schmidt was destroyed and the entire family of four persons, father, mother, son and daughter, were killed.

TO-DAY'S CABLE DISPATCHES

The Difficulty With Nicaragua May be Said to be Practically at an End.

Belgian Embargo Against Canadian Cattle Corroborates British Experts.

London, May 2.—The Lake Erie and Detroit River Railway company are negotiating for a splendid steamer to be placed on the Port Stanley and Cleveland route during the summer.

Parliamentary secretary of the foreign office Sir Edward Grey, replying to Mr. W. P. Byles, member for the Shirley division of Yorkshire, in the house of commons to-day, said it was proposed by Nicaragua to refer all disputes between that country and Great Britain to a commission of arbitration, but he added that when the papers are submitted to parliament it would be seen that it was not a case for arbitration. Mr. Byles also asked whether the United States had tendered us their good offices or suggested any terms of amicable settlement with Nicaragua. To this question Sir Edward Grey answered that no such proposal had been received. He hoped a settlement would soon be arranged.

A Cologne dispatch says Dr. Kaiser, the head of the colonial department of the German empire, has undergone an operation for blood poisoning caused by an overdose of arsenic. His condition is improving.

A dispatch from Dublin reports a sensational agrarian murder from New Ross. C. L. Taylor, land agent for the Marquis of Ely, was reported shot and killed while standing outside the court house at New Ross by a bailiff, whom Taylor had threatened to evict from his holdings. The affair caused the greatest excitement in the neighborhood.

A Berlin dispatch says: The reichstag to-day passed the customs tariff amendment bill. The measure includes a paragraph giving the government full power to impose additional duties as reprisals for hostile duties from foreign states, but providing that discriminating duties on goods on the free list shall not exceed 20 per cent. ad valorem. The measure raised the duties on perfumes containing alcohol from 200 to 300 marks and imposes a protective duty on Quebracho wood used for tauning purposes. The new tariff measure goes into force on July 1st.

A Constantinople dispatch says United States Minister Mr. Alex. W. Terrill has obtained from the Turkish government instructions for the governor of Erzeroum to facilitate the mission of William A. Sachteleben of St. Louis, who has been sent by the American Bicycle Association to search for the remains of Frank Lenz, the Pittsburg wheelman who has been missing a year, and reported to have been shot dead on the road between Kourtali and Zahar, Armenia, while making a tour of the world.

London, May 2.—Regarding the dispute between Great Britain and Nicaragua, the Associated Press learns it will be settled in a few days. United States Ambassador Thomas F. Bayard and the Salvadorean minister who is representing Nicaragua had a long conference to-day with the Earl of Kimberly, Secretary of State for foreign affairs.

Managua, May 2.—The government of Nicaragua expects news from Washington to-day of the settlement of the dispute between Nicaragua and Great Britain.

A receiving order in bankruptcy was issued this afternoon against Oscar Wilde.

Mr. Herbert Gardner, president of the board of agriculture, replying to a question, said Canada's last communication to the home government regarding the cattle trade added nothing to the previous communications received from the same source. Since its receipt, however, Belgium authorities had discovered cases of pleuro-pneumonia in Canadian cattle landed in Belgium, affording, according to Mr. Gardner, important corroboration of the opinion of English veterinary surgeons. The government, he added, was inquiring into the matter and the result would determine whether it was necessary to make any further reply to the government of Canada.

A dispatch from Berlin says: Prince Bismarck has written a letter to his favorite organ, the Hamburger Nachrichten, saying that he is unable to answer the multitude of congratulations which he has received from all parts of Germany and from citizens of the United States. He begs his friends to accept his cordial and hearty thanks for their messages of goodwill upon the occasion of his 80th birthday.

CANADIAN CATTLE.

The Quarantine Against Cattle Will Not be Raised.

Washington, May 2.—Secretary Morton denied this morning that raising the quarantine against cattle was contemplated as indicated in a dispatch from Chicago.

Lack of vitality and color matter in the bulbs cause the hair to fall out and turn gray. We recommend Hall's Hair Renewer to prevent baldness and grayness.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

LATE CABLE DISPATCHES.

The Oriental Situation Assuming a Threatening Phase—A Crisis Imminent.

British Officers Sketching in and Around the Proposed Canal Site.

London, April 30.—The Times to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Kobe, dated April 26, saying there is no mistaking the fact that there is evidence of a serious crisis in the relations between Japan and Russia. But the Japanese press has been forbidden to refer to the matter, and four newspapers in Tokio, including the semi-official Nichi Nichi, have been suspended for reporting the fact that a secret council of ministers was held. The other newspapers in which reference to the crisis appeared are defaced. Continuing, the correspondent says:

"Information reaches me from a reliable source at Hiroshima that the ministry has adopted a resolute attitude against Russian dictation. They deny Russia's right to interfere, and even contemplate a defiance of Russia, believing the Russian military forces in the East are not powerful enough to enforce her demands. Foreign warships are assembling at the ports of Japan, and the French vessels have been ordered to prepare for emergencies."

A dispatch to the Times from Hongkong says: "A British warship has gone to Pescador island to bring the Times correspondent and another, who were detained there by the Japanese to prevent them from sending dispatches regarding the massacre which is said to have occured at the Chinese garrison at that place."

A dispatch from Paris says: "It is reported here that Spain will join Russia, Germany and France in the protest against the terms of peace arrived at between China and Japan regarding the cession of territory and extraordinary privileges accorded Japanese traders in China."

A Shanghai dispatch says that the Chinese inhabitants of the island of Formosa recently sent a deputation to the British representative there, urging him to request the British government to prevent the Japanese from annexing the island, and offering in return for this protection a large share in the profits of the Formosa mines. The matter was referred to the British government, which replied that it could not entertain the proposal.

Sir Patrick O'Brien, Bart., died in Brighton on Friday. He was born in 1823 and was a member of parliament for King's county from 1852 to 1885.

A necklace formed of 362 pearls, which the late Duchess of Montrose bequeathed for the benefit of the poor of East London, brought at auction £11,500.

A dispatch from Managua says: "Officers belonging to the British fleet were ashore yesterday at San Juan del Sur, the small port near which the Pacific entrance of the Nicaragua canal is to be built. It was noticed that they were making measurements and topographic sketches of the land in that part of the country and, apparently, were making observations along the route to be followed by the canal from the Pacific to Lake Nicaragua.

In the house of commons, Mr. Shaw Lefevre, president of the local government board, has introduced a bill providing for the abolition of plural voting and for the holding of all elections on the same day. The bill passed its first reading.

A dispatch from Suez says: "The French troopship Thibet, conveying troops for Madagascar, is ashore at the Suez canal. Passage through the canal is suspended pending her floating."

The Bostons are Coming.

BROAD MINDED STATESMAN.

Senator Morgan's Ideas Upon the Corinto Episode.

Washington, May 1.—Senator Morgan, of Alabama, in an interview on the Nicaraguan situation, characterized the insult to Consular Agent Hatch as "the flimsiest kind of a pretext" on the part of Great Britain, and said that if a private individual would claim damages on such a case he would be laughed out of court. He presumed the administration had taken proper steps to prevent Great Britain from getting a foothold on Nicaraguan territory.

"But if it has not," he added, "the next congress will, even if Great Britain must be driven off the continent at the point of the bayonet." Senator Morgan added that he did not think the canal project would be endangered by the present complications. He said: "This case has gone far beyond the Monroe doctrine, far beyond the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. It has a character that is distinctly its own, and that rests upon higher grounds than any doctrine or any treaty ever made or enunciated. The United States and the givernments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica have entered into a solemn compact with each other looking to the construction of this great maritime highway: the company, composed mostly of citizens of the United States, is organized and starts its work. Now comes Great Britain with the domineering spirit of aggression that has marked her course throughout the history of modern times, and upon the slimmest of pretexts, the most absurd of excuses, makes a demand upon the government of Nicaragua that she does not expect to be complied with, and all in the hope that through the fault of the weaker government she will be enabled to establish a sovereignty over the territory, and thus control the future development of the canal and of the traffic that may pass through it. I believe congress at its next session will, if nothing shall be done meanwhile by authorized powers now in authority, effectually and finally stop the aggressions of Great Britain and absolutely prevent her gaining a foothold in this most important point on the continent of America. I think there is enough spirit in the American people to put a stop to this proceeding. Great Britain is not going to stop of her own volition. Somebody must step in and be disagreeable, and this seems to be a very good opportunity for the United States to assume the role."

EXECUTED AS A COWARD.

A Military Officer Court Martialled and Shot.

Havana, May 1.—Lieut. Valentine Gallegoa, who surrendered fifty Spanish soldiers to the rebels and who was afterwards captured and turned over to the military authorities here, was, after a trial by court-martial, sentenced to be shot. This sentence was carried out to-day in the fortress of Cabana. In confirming the sentence of the court martial Captain General Martinez de Campos issued a proclamation, during the course of which he said that it was the first time in his military life that he had known a Spanish officer to be executed as a coward. Lieut. Valentine Gallego's execution was conducted with the usual military ceremonies, and he personally gave the order for the firing squad to shoot. The Captain General has left here for Matanzas, Gardenas, Santa Clara and Cienfugeos. The Captain General ordered work to be given the unemployed, and thus prevent any idle and discontented persons from joining issue with the rebels on the ground that they have nothing else to do, as has been the case in many instances. He has ordered the commencement of a number of public works, which it is to be hoped will result in material benefit to the island and to the laboring classes. During the absence of Captain General Campos from Havana General Joseph Arderus will act as Captain General.

THE SEALING CATCH.

A California Schooner Captures Nearly Four Hundred.

Astoria, April 30.—The California sealing schooner Kate and Ann, Capt. Lichens, arrived here this afternoon with 391 sealskins, all of the best quality and very large. The skins will be shipped to-morrow via New York to the London market. Two hundred were caught off the coast of California, 150 off Destruction island, and 33 yesterday off the mouth of the Columbia river. The Kate and Ann has been hunting since January but the weather has been very severe and only eight days work has been done in the present month. She leaves here on Monday on a sea otter cruise.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

Transfer of Land to Villard Created a Sensation.

Tacoma, April 30.—Two deeds from the Tacoma Land Company of property in Tacoma to Henry Villard were put on record to-day. The news created considerable excitement when it became known, and came near starting a miniature real estate boom. What the purchase means was a matter of surmise. Stories of Villard's gaining control of the Northern Pacific railroad were revived.

The deeds were received at the auditor's office by mail from Attorney W. F. Goldenbeck, of 45 Wall street, New York City, who is Villard's counsel.

The first deed is dated February 2, 1895, and transfers to Henry Villard all of lot 3 an done-half of lot 4, in section 7, township 20, range 3 east, containing 54.46 acres. The consideration is $36,676, and the Tacoma Land Company is the seller. A glance at the city map shows this property to be platted directly west of Griggs and Hayden additions to the city, and is part of a large tract owned by the land company.

The other deed has the same date, and transfers the east half of lot 8, all of lots 9, 10, 11 and 12, in block 3815, to Villard, also by the Tacoma Land Company, the price paid being $7324.

This block lies at the corner of Yakima avenue and North Eighth, and is bounded by Yakima avenue, G street, North Eighth and North Ninth streets.

This evening it was learned that the property was bought by Mr. Villard nearly six years ago, and that the putting of the deeds on record was merely the last move in the transaction.

ITS DEFEAT CERTAIN.

The Question of Union to be Submitted to the People.

St. Johns, Nfld., May 1.—Hon. Robert Bond and Hon. George Emerson have been appointed to seats in the legislative council. Canada's answer to Newfoundland's counter proposals in regard to confederation is expected to-morrow. The Whiteway party will meet on Friday night to consider the terms and decide upon their policy. It is understood that they will submit the question to a plebiscite instead of having a general election. The members of the government will therefore run no risk of defeat whether the question is carried or rejected. Public opinion continues adverse to annexation and meetings are being organized and pressure brought on the representatives in order to prevent the matter being carried.

WEAK-MAN

Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weaknesses in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in fifteen days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont.

The Bostons are Coming.

Great Mistake

To think that E. B. Eddy's Matches are dear. They are the best and cost no more than inferior ones.

Then why not get the best?

TELEPHONE, TIGER, TELEGRAPH, PARLOR, MATCHES.

SUTHERLAND'S SCHEME.

Another Rumor That It Will be Started at Once.

Winnipeg, May 1.—Hugh Sutherland, president of the Hudson's Bay railway, says to-night: "Construction will begin within a fortnight, and at the outset two thousand men will be employed. We have overcome all the difficulties as to the right of way, and when once we start we shall go right ahead. The contractors and myself are going to drive over the entire route with the exception of the Portage country, which we all know pretty intimately. We shall travel over every foot of ground as far as Lake Dauphin district and take nothing on hearsay."

The Bostons are Coming.

WILL VILLARD TAKE CONTROL?

Everything Points Towards His Taking Charge of the N. P. R.

St. Paul, April 30.—The Dispatch today says: The hurried departure of President Hill, of the Great Northern yesterday, about the time the change in the receivership of the Chicago and Northern Pacific was accomplished, has set the wise heads to thinking and talking and they are beginning to believe that there is more in the recent rumors than they have been willing to admit. All this has a bearing on the Dispatch's statement that Henry Villard is about to take control of the Northern Pacific. The Dispatch took its news from London and it is authentic. President Hill has not been called abroad by financial matters, for this is at least the third time in a year that he has headed for London.

NEW ODD FELLOWS' TEMPLE

To Be Formally Dedicated Shortly in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 2.—Two weeks from next Tuesday the magnificent new Odd Fellows' Temple, which has been in process of erection for several years, will be formally dedicated, and the event will bring together one of the most notable gatherings of prominent men in the history of the fraternity. Twenty thousand invitations have been issued, and representative members of the order from every state east of Wisconsin and north of Tennessee have pledged their attendance. The supreme grand lodge officers headed by Grand Sire Stebbins, of Rochester, N.Y., will officiate in the dedicatory ceremonies.

CANADIAN DISPATCHES.

Interesting Items From the Eastern Provinces.

Calgary, N. W. T., May 2.—Magistrate Boswell has been committed for trial for converting to his own use police court fines.

Winnipeg, May 2.—At a meeting of the promoters of the local fire insurance company yesterday it was reported that $170,000 stock had been subscribed. The charter is to be applied for at once.

Friday is Arbor day in Manitoba, and will be celebrated in Winnipeg as a public holiday.

The body of an old man was found floating in the Red River at Selkirk yesterday. It is supposed to be the body of Joe Louie, who was drowned through the ice a few weeks ago

Toronto, May 2.—The trial of Clara Ford was proceeded with at the assizes yesterday. Hyams brothers were arraigned and pleaded not guilty.

Quebec, May 2.—Rev. Father Michael Dowling, missionary in Gaspe district for many years, who has been in the general hospital since 1893, died yesterday, aged 84. The deceased was born in Ireland and came to Quebec while quite young He was educated and ordained at the Quebec seminary.

Toronto, May 2.—The Grand Trunk railway has agreed to transport patients free of charge to the proposed national sanitarium for consumptives. The C. P. R. made a similar offer some time ago. Senator Sanford has offered a free site of 160 acres of land in Manitoba.

The total customs collected at this port in April was $326,231, an increase as compared with last year of $32,700.

Stratford, May 2.—The mysterious disappearance of Philip Rupert, a quiet and respectable citizen, is engaging the attention of the local police.

Montreal, May 2.—Ferdinand Charbonneau, for several years parliamentary correspondent at Ottawa of La Presse, died of paralysis at the Longue Pointe asylum on Monday.

Clearance Sale of Furniture & Etc.

The immense stock of well selected furniture, carpets, curtains, oil cloths, linoleum, crockery, glassware, lamps, etc., of the Sehl-Hastie-Erskine Furniture Co., limited, will be sold at greatly reduced prices for cash. Call early and secure bargains.

MINING ITEMS

From the Mineral Districts of the Interior.

Nelson Tribune.

From and after Monday three trains a week will be run on the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, between Nelson and Northport, leaving Nelson on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, and arriving on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Daily trips will be run between Northport and Spokane. Trains will leave Nelson at 8:45 a.m. and arrive at 5:40 p.m.

McDonald & McArthur have the contract for building A. E. Lott's residence on Stanley street. It will cost about $1,200.

Harry Young, of Colville, who along with James Durkin, of the same town, owns a 1-26th interest in the Silver King group of mines on Toad mountain, is in Nelson. Mr. Young for a time was the owner of the Colville Index, and for a green hand made a much better paper than the man who succeeded him is making, although the latter has had many years' experience at the business.

John L. Wilson, of Spokane, one of the United States senators for Washington, is taking a look at the mines at Rossland. It is said he is interested in the properties recently acquired by John M. Burke.

Returns from the second shipment of ore from the Goodenough mine, in Slocan district, have been received by the owners. The galena ore went 817 1-2 ounces silver and 64 per cent. lead to the ton, and after deducting freight from Kaslo and duty and smelting charges netted the owners $525 a ton. This is the highest returns ever received from a shipment of Slocan ore. The ore was sent to Great Falls.

Advices have been received at the Nelson office of the Hall mines, Limited, that the chairman of the board of directors would leave London so as to arrive at Nelson about May 20. When here the contract for building the tramway will be awarded and the negotiations now pending for the erection of a smelter at Nelson will be brought to a head. There are 80,000 tons of ore blocked out and in sight in the Silver King mine.

About 60 tons of ore a day are being brought down to the steamboat landing at Trail from the War Eagle and Le Roi mines. The four-horse teams haul about three tons a load. One of the teamsters is putting on six-horse teams and trail wagons. When they have no mishaps, the teams make the round trip in about ten hours, leaving Trail at 6 o'clock in the morning.

Six men are at work on the Eureka group of claims, Kaslo district, recently bonded to J. C. Ryan. The dirt on the Yosemite vein is 125 feet, the pay streak showing ore that runs over 100 ounces of silver to the ton.

—The American schooner Puritan and the bark Artemus have been chartered to load lumber at Vancouver for San Francisco.

Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

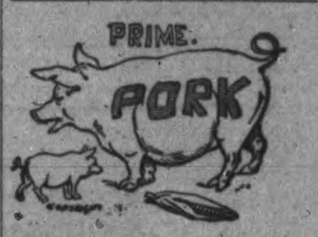
"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

GROCERIES.



SALT PORK	10 cts. per lb.
HAM, CANADIAN	14 cts. per lb.
COTTOLENE	12 1-2 cts. per lb.
OLACHANS, SMOKED	15 cts. per lb.
CHEESE	15 cts. per lb.
EGGS, FRESH	18 cts. per doz.

R. H. JAMESON,
Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

TENDERS WANTED.

Notice to Builders.

The undersigned will receive Tenders up to noon Monday, 6th May, for the erection of a cottage residence at Oak Bay Avenue. Lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted. Office up stairs, cor. Trounce Ave. and Broad St

JNO. TEAGUE, Architect.

ap29-td

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD
(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer
Government Street, Victoria.

WEILER BROS.

CARPET AND CURTAIN DEPARTMENT.

NEW GOODS

FOR THE SPRING.

COMPRISING:

Crossley's Carpets,
in Brussels, Velvets, Tapestries, &c.

Nairn's Linoleum's,
which are the very best made.

Lace Curtains,
from fifty cents per pair to anything you are inclined to pay.

Art Muslin's,
a great variety.

White Muslins and Colored, Dotted and Figured Muslins.

To Clear a Line of Japanese Matting

If you do not want to re-lay your Carpets until the warm weather is over, nothing is better for your floors than Japanese Matting and a few Japanese Rugs.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore and regulate the menses producing free, healthy and painless discharge. No aches or pains on approach. Now used by over 30,000 ladies. Once used, will use again. Invigorates these organs. Buy of your druggist only those with our signature across face of label. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars mailed in stamp. $1.00 per box. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY. Detroit, Mich.

The 'Frisco Murders.

GREATEST SENSATION OF COAST LIFE IS NOTHING TO—

Victoria's Sensation,

which is a genuine Clearance Sale of Gents' Furnishings, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, etc., now going on at the People's Clothing Store, corner of Store and Johnson Streets. Our prices have always been marked as low as possible, consistent with good value. Off these prices we now make a cut of one-third as we are retiring from business to avoid the Sheriff.

J. LUKOV.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

THREE NEW STEAMSHIPS

To be Placed on the Route Between the Orient and Victoria and Tacoma.

Northern Pacific Steamship Company Branching Out—New and Larger Vessels.

Three steel steamships have been secured by the Northern Pacific steamship company to run on the Tacoma, Yokohama and Hong Kong route. So fast has the trade been growing that the placing of these vessels on the line has been rendered necessary, says the Tacoma Ledger. The steamship Sikh now running on the route is to be taken off, leaving the Victoria and Tacoma still on. These, with the new vessels, make a fleet of five.

The new vessels are the Evandale and the Strathnevis, both built this year in Great Britain, and the Hankow, a handsome vessel only a few years old. Each of these vessels has a carrying capacity of about double that of the Victoria. While the Victoria can carry about 3000 tons and the Tacoma 2500 the new vessels can each carry about 5500.

The first of the vessels to arrive will be the Strathnevis, which will take the run of the Sikh. The Strathnevis will arrive here about June 30. There will be no change in the time table announced in February but regular trips with an arrival every 21 days will be made according to that schedule for the first five voyages after the arrival of the Strathnevis. Then, in all probability, a change will be made, to give a faster service.

The addition of the three new vessels to the Northern Pacific Steamship company's fleet will make Tacoma the chief Oriental importing and exporting point on the Pacific coast. The trade has already shown a decided tendency to come this way, as it is naturally bound to do. Heretofore with only three ships, the Northern Pacific company has been unable to carry all the freight offered. Even the local flouring mills have been unable to secure enough space on the vessels sailing from Tacoma to ship to the Orient to fill their orders. On every trip freight has been turned away. The new fleet will be enabled to handle all business that may offer during at least the coming year. Following is the order in which Northern Pacific steamships will arrive at Tacoma for the next few trips:

The Victoria, about June 1; the Tacoma, June 9; the Strathnevis, June 30; the Evandale, July 21; the Victoria, August 11; the Tacoma, September 1; and the Hankow, September 22.

The Victoria was scheduled to arrive May 19, but the delay on her previous voyage has set her back.

Each of the new vessels is well equipped with passenger accommodations. It is expected that there will be a large passenger business on the line this summer, the eastern passenger business being secured by the Northern Pacific railroad. Following is a description of the new vessels:

The Evandale, a steel screw steamer, built in 1895; tonnage, gross, 3775; tonnage under deck, 3373; tonnage, net, 2468; length, 350 feet; engines triple expansion, 2200 indicated horsepower; three cylinders, 24 inches, 40 inches and 64 inches, by 64 inches stroke.

The Strathnevis, owned by Burrell & Son, a steel screw steamer, built in 1895; tonnage, gross, 3578; tonnage under deck, 4316; tonnage, net, 2292; length, 350 feet; breadth, 43 feet; depth, 29 feet; engines, triple expansion, 1800 indicated horse-power; three cylinders, 24 inches, 40 inches and 66 inches by 65-inch stroke.

The Hankow, owned by William Millburn & Co., a steel screw steamer; tonnage, gross, 3594; tonnage, under deck, 3153; tonnage, net, 2332; length, 389 feet; breadth, 42 feet; depth, 29 feet; engines, 3000 indicated horse-power.

The Victoria, tonnage, gross, 3167; tonnage, under deck, 1736; tonnage, net, 2035; length, 360 feet; breadth, 40 feet; depth, 34 feet; engines, triple expansion; 3000 indicated horse-power.

The Tacoma, tonnage, gross, 2549; tonnage, under deck, 2314; tonnage, net, 1662; length, 327 feet; breadth, 39 feet; depth, 26 feet; engines, triple expansion, 1500 indicated horse-power; four cylinders, two of 23 inches, one of 26 inches and one of 58 inches, with 42-inch stroke.

In addition to securing the three new steamships, the company has already chartered two sailing vessels to carry tea from Kobe and Yokohama to Tacoma. These vessels will leave Japan so as to arrive some time in August.

The new steamships which have just been secured are now all in Oriental waters.

St. Paul, April 30.—Dodwell, Carlill & Meyer, general agents of the Northern Pacific steamship company at Hong Kong, advise the traffic officials of the road in this city that three new steamers, the Strathnevis, Evandale and the Hankow, will be placed in service, leaving Hong Kong June 4, June 25 and August 27 respectively. The three new steamers will have double the carrying capacity of the largest steamer now on the line. This will make six steamers all told in the service between Tacoma and Hong Kong instead of three as heretofore, thus, considering the increased capacity of the new ships, more than doubling the facilities of the line for both freight and passenger service.

The agents of the company in this city have been advised of the purchase of the new steamers. Like the other vessels of the line they will make Victoria the first port of call arriving and the last departing.

Have you ever noticed how your system seems to crave special assistance in the spring? Just the help required is given by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The Bostons are Coming.

SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Some Incidents in the Life of the Celebrated Composer.

Sir Arthur Sullivan's career has been a particularly brilliant one. Characterized by a fervent love for his art, the chief aim of his life has been to devote himself heart and soul to the achievement of a maximum of true excellence in his compositions. From his earliest infancy he was surrounded by musical elements, for his father, to whom he was passionately attached was an enthusiastic musician, who for many years held the position of bandmaster at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Mr. Sullivan fostered his little son's sensibilities with the warmest care and encouraged the child to accompany him to the band rehearsals, thereby initiating him in the mysteries of instrumental practice. Incredible as it may seem, little Arthur had barely reached the age of eight when he was thoroughly acquainted with, and could play, all the wind instruments, save two, writes M. A. von Zedlitz in the current number of the "Strand Musical Magazine." The father's watchful eye detected exceptional signs of the musical instinct of his son, Thomas Sullivan lost no time in prevailing upon Sir George Smart, who, in his turn, induced the Rev. T. Helmore, the then Master of the Children of the Chapel Royal, St. James', to hear the boy's voice. A meeting took place, and the master was delighted at the sweet, pure rendering of "With Verdure Clad," by little Arthur Sullivan who accompanied himself on the pianoforte. So deep an impression had the boy's singing made upon Mr. Helmore that a few days after the meeting he notified Mr. Sullivan that his son might join the choir of the Chapel Royal.

With this entry to the Chapel Royal began a very remarkable and zealous career, for it was during his three years' sojourn there that the young musician made his first attempts at musical composition.

"What was the name of the very first song you composed, Sir Arthur?" I inquired, when I called upon the famous composer at Queen's Mansions.

"'O Israel,' and it was shortly afterward followed by an anthem, which was sung in chapel. Bishop Blomfield, who was then dean of the Chapel Royal, on hearing that one of the chapel boys had composed the anthem, sent for me," continued Sir Arthur, "and gave me half a sovereign and some kindly words of encouragement. I remember I felt extraordinarily proud on that occasion, for it was the first money I had earned for myself.

"In 1856 I competed in the Mendelssohn Scholarship, with the invaluable advice and assistance of the Rev. Mr. Helmore, who urged me to work very hard, so that on the result of the stringent examinations being made public, I was delighted and surprised to learn that I had been elected first Mendelssohn scholar."

"Who were your masters, Sir Arthur?" I asked presently.

"For two years I studied harmony and counterpoint with Goss," was his reply, "and the pianoforte with Sterndale Bennett and O'Leary. After that time my voice broke, and it was then decided that I should go to Leipzig. Here I entered the Conservatoire, and my masters were Hauptmann, Reitz, Moscheles and Plaidy."

"Did you work very hard at Leipzig?"

"Sometimes," replied Sir Arthur with a smile; "but you know what a student's life means; loafing as well as working."

"Who were your ideal composers in the early days of your career?"

"Mendelssohn, Schumann and Schubert appealed most strongly to my feelings, and 'Tannhauser, and 'Lohengrin' of Wagner were especial favorites of mine; but I am very eclectic in my tastes."

Sir Arthur composed an overture called "The Light of the Harem" in Leipzig which was received with acclamation at the student's annual concert, and received warm commendation from the press.

Spohr was in Leipzig at the time when Arthur Sullivan's successful overture was followed by the production of a string quartet. Young Sullivan was then a mere lad, and on being introduced to Spohr surprised the master by his youthful appearance. Spohr, moreover, could scarcely believe that so excellent a composition was the creation of so young a man.

It was in 1866 that Sir Arthur Sullivan produced, together with Mr. Frank Burnand, an adaptation of J. Maddison Morton's farce, "Box and Cox," under the title of "Cox and Box."

"That was quick work," said Sir Arthur, smiling at the reminiscences of his early feats in the direction of rapid composing and scoring; "for the operetta was announced for public production one Saturday, while upon the previous Monday evening I had not yet written one note for the orchestra! 'Cox and Box' had been performed several times in private, and I had generally extemporized the accompaniments when they were required to those occasions But we had arranged to give a performance at the Adelphi Theatre, for the benefit organized by the staff of 'Punch,' and I was to conduct a full orchestra on the afternoon of the Saturday in question. Where there's a will there's a way, however, and I made up my mind to complete the orchestration in good time. I succeeded by dint of perseverance, and having completed the score by 11 a. m., at 12 the dress rehearsal took place, followed two hours later by the performance."

"The 'Contrabandista,' was composed scored and rehearsed within sixteen days; while, incredible as it will seem to all, Sir Arthur began the overture to "Iolanthe" late one night and finished it by 7 on the following morning.

I asked Sir Arthur to tell me something about his method of work.

He replied characteristically, and in a very few words. Taking bulky volumes from his huge bookcases, he showed me his compositions admirably scored and faultlessly inscribed therein in a minute hand, while I observed that they were completely scored for full orchestra.

"But," I exclaimed, you sometimes jot your ideas down in the rough before notating them with this precision in your books?"

"Oh, yes," said Sir Arthur, "I make a hieroglyphic sketch before writing out the full score, as I know exactly what instruments I require in order to produce the desired effects, combinations and harmonics. I never use a piano when composing, for it would limit my ear as to the effects I want; therefore, while writing I score the compositions right off for a complete band, and I do not hear the result of my creations until they are performed and I am conducting them."

Speaking about the difficulties of composition and the want of something suggestive and sympathetic oft-times to aid the writer, Sir Arthur told me two very touching incidents connected with his work. He had been asked to compose an overture for the Norwich Festival in 1866, and could find no subject suitable to the style of composition which recommended itself to his creative brain at the time. He confided the cause of his trouble to his father, who would not hear of his son giving up the commission to him.

"Try again, my boy," said his father; something is sure to occur to direct your thoughts into a new channel. Don't give it up."

Thomas Sullivan's words proved to be strangely and solemnly true, for in three days he suddenly died of aneurism of the heart, and his son, who was passoinately attached to his father, flung himself into his work on the night of the funeral in order to take refuge from his overwhelming grief.

"In Memorian" contained all the pent-up, passionate sorrow which Arthur Sullivan experienced at the irretrievable loss of his best friend, and the funereal, mournful strains which burst from the tear-stained paper he inscribed them on proved how intensely the subject, which had so suddenly come upon him, had stirred his innermost feelings.

The other anecdote relates to "The Lost Chord," Sir Arthur's most popular song, which Madame Antoinette Sterling renders so magnificently.

This, as "In Memorian," was the production of an overwrought brain, racked by much mental anxiety and suffering.

"I was nursing my brother through a severe illness," said Sir Arthur, meditatively, "and had hardly left his bedside for several days and nights. Finding one evening he had fallen into a doze, I crept away into a room adjoining his, and tried to snatch a few minute's rest. I found this impossible, however, so I roused myself to work, and made one more of many attempts during four years to set music to Adelaide Proctor's interesting words. This time I felt that the right inspiration had come to me at last, and there and then I composed "The Lost Chord." That song was evolved under the most trying circumstances, and was the outcome of a very unhappy and troubled state of mind."

Speaking about his early works, and especially concerning those with which Mr. W. S. Gilbert has aided him in earning a world-wide reputation. Sir Arthur told me that he decidedly preferred "The Yeomen of the Guard" to all others. His operettas have achieved a universal renown, and once when he was traveling in the United States, a very funny incident occurred, which he related to me.

"Together with a party of friends," said Sir Arthur. "I was traversing a rather uncivilized district in the State of California when we stopped at a mining camp for some refreshments. The driver informed me that I was expected there, and feeling rather gratified to hear this, I made my way toward the whiskey store. Three or four fellows were lounging about, and one approached a big, sturdy man who was standing near me, and said to him, 'Are you Mr. Sullivan?' The man shook his head and pointed his finger in my direction. After looking me up and down the man demanded, 'What do you weigh'? 'About 162 pounds,' was my reply. 'Pooh!' said my interrogator, 'that's a queer start. Do you mean to tell me you gave J. Blackman fits in Kansas City? 'Certainly not,' I answered 'Well, who are you anyway?' I answered that my name was Sullivan. Quite disappointed, he said, 'Oh, ain't you John L. Sullivan, the slugger?' 'No, I am only Arthur Sullivan.' I replied. 'What!' he said, with evident surprise, 'are you the man that put 'Pinafore' together?' I said 'Yes,' and smiled at him. 'Well, I never!' he answered, 'but I'm glad to meet you anyway. Come and have a drink with us.'"

Another, and a curious coincidence —for, of course, it was nothing more— occurred upon the occasion of Sir Arthur's first visit to San Francisco. He told it me as follows:

"I had arrived one morning and was strolling about the hotel, waiting in a rather undecided way for something to turn up. Quite by accident I met a lady whom I had known in London, and as she was just about to step into her carriage to take a drive, she invited me to accompany her to the promenade, where an excellent band was to be heard every day. I accepted her invitation, and we had a delightful drive, finally drawing up near the band stand. Imagine my surprise—nay, I must say my deep emotion—when the bandmaster, as if by enchantment, struck up 'The Lost Chord,' which was played admirably from beginning to end. It was a pure accident, of course, for my first visit to California was not known to any one at the time; but I ned not say how much I was touched to hear those strains, which carried me back so many thousands of miles to home."

To correct any phase of indigestion and build up the system use Adams' Tutti Frutti. Don't take imitations.

The Bostons are Coming.

CUTTING OUT JUGULARS.

Marvelous Feat of Surgery Performed Nowadays.

Provided that you can employ a skillful surgeon, you can have six inches of your jugular vein removed and live for years afterward without feeling the loss at all.

A few persons have been thus distinguished and their lives have been saved as a consequence. The operation is exceedingly difficult and delicate. To the lay mind it seems impossible, but we are fast learning that the modern great surgeon does not include this word in his vocabulary.

The jugular has had more glory than any other blood vessel. The most ignorant person knows its location and that to cut it means death. "I'll hit him on the jugular," is a common expression among prize-fighters and toughs. When a man gets hit on the jugular he generally goes down and becomes speechless for a minute or two, but the jugular is no more responsible for that than the big toe. There is a little shining cord—a nerve—just back of the jugular which controls speech and respiration. When a forcible blow is struck in the region of the jugular this nerve is paralyzed and what is technically known as a knock-out results.

The jugular is nearly an inch in diameter, and it will be readily understood how easily one can bleed to death if it is suddenly opened. It lies directly underneath the great muscle on the side of the neck which shows up so prominently in an athlete when he turns his head. Except in a very fleshy person, a cut of half an inch in depth will readily reach it.

The removal of a piece of the jugular is justifiable in the case of a large abscess, tumor, or growth of any kind on the neck or of inflammation of the walls of the vein and the tissue about it. The latter is very rare. Unlike the removal of the vermiform appendix, the removal of the jugular will never become a "fad." Seldom indeed is there any need of it.

There are a great number of nerves in the region of the jugular. To cut one of them is serious. For instance, the nerve already mentioned, which lies next to the vein, controls the functions of speech and respiration. These intersect each other like rivers, highways, and railroads on a very small map. To cut out a piece of the jugular is somewhat like putting your pencil down on this map when you are blindfolded without touching a river, a highway, or a railroad. But the surgeon knows the exact location of each little shining nerve, each little vein, from long study, and his scalpel is sharp and his touch is sure.

The flesh and tissue are cut away and the vein is lifted up clear of both, looking like a full hose when the water is turned on, while all the time the great muscle is held apart by forked steel hooks something like sugar tongs. A pair of clamps, shaped like blunt scissors, with rough surfaces, is fastened just above the point where the upper cut is to be made. Suddenly the tube collapses, just as the hose does when the water is turned off, for the output of blood from the vein has been shut off. A second pair of clamps is fastened just below where the cut is to be made. Next two strips of catgut or of fine silk are tied tightly around just above the upper pair of clamps and just below the lower pair, and all that is left to do is to cut out the intervening piece. The whole operation is performed by the skillful hands of two or three surgeons more quickly than it is told.

In three months' time the catgut or the silk will have assimilated into the system, a blood clot will have formed at the inlet of the vein at the base of the head, and what was once the walls of the vein will have become a useless tube, which will also be gradually assimilated, while tissue will form in its place.

But how does the impure blood from the brain now find its way back to be purified? is the question that is naturally asked. Just here is where nature asserts her versatility, adaptability, and resourcefulness. She makes the jugular on the other side of the neck and the numerous small veins do the work, and they do it so satisfactorily that the patient never knows the difference.

The first operation for the removal of the jugular was performed in India by an English surgeon, a Dr. Smith, on an East Indian, who had such a bad tumor on his neck that death was certain. To cut down and take out a piece of the famous old vein was simply a rash experiment in which Dr. Smith himself had very little confidence. As soon as the news of its success was distributed through the medical world the vein immediately lost some of its great prestige, and a tumor of the neck much of its horror. You may be sure that Dr. Smith did not tell the Indian what he was about to do, or the poor fellow would have probably died of fright on the spot, for the ignorant natives of India regard the jugular as the seat of all life.

But the prestige of the jugular has received even a greater blow. A few weeks ago in a case of inflammation of both sides of the neck and the resulting disease of the wall of both jugulars and the tissue around them, of a patient in a British hospital, another rash experiment was attempted—the removal of both jugular. It succeeded. The patient is upon his feet again and as lively as he ever was, and to be slashed in the jugular has now no terrors for him. In his instance, it is shown, of course, that the smaller veins will so enlarge their capacity that they can do the work of both jugulars—something that has even made the wizards of surgery rub their eyes and wonder.

In the days of bleeding it was the jugular which the physician usually bled, especially if the bleeding was to be profuse, as a small puncture would bring great quantities of blood and the wound quickly healed. George Washington was bled from the jugular, and if he had not been physicians say he would have got well, and with his strong constitution might have lived twenty years longer.—New York World.

The Bostons are Coming.

Ask your Druggist for

Murray & Lanman's

FLORIDA WATER

A DAINTY FLORAL EXTRACT

For Handkerchief, Toilet and Bath.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE

Is hereby given that the undersigned will apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners for the City of Victoria at their next sitting for a license to sell beer, porter and wines with meals, at the premises known as the "Louisville Restaurant," on the East side of Government street, Victoria, and numbered 39.

May 1.—30t. FRANK BERTICH.

NOTICE

In the matter of the estate and effects of Arthur Thomas Bloor, deceased, Intestate.

Notice is hereby given that the Honorable Henry Pering Pellew Crease, a judge of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, did on the 4th day of April, 1895, grant letters of administration of the estate and effects of the above named Arthur Thomas Bloor deceased, to Sampson Bloor, of the City of Victoria.

All persons indebted to or having claims against this estate, are required to pay the amount of their indebtedness and send particulars of their claims to the said Sampson Bloor.

Dated 1st day of May, 1895.

WILLIAM DUCK,
Solicitor for the Administrator.

May 1-1m.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The partnership heretofore existing between R. Savage and D. Dale, in the business of Saloon-keepers, on premises known as the North Pacific Saloon, corner Wharf and Yates street, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. D. Dale will continue the business and assume the liabilities and collect debts due to the late firm.

Victoria, B.C., May 1, 1895.

R. SAVAGE,
D. DALE.

Witness: J. J. Austin. m1-1w

NOTICE

All persons are notified that by Inquisition of the Supreme Court of British Columbia, dated 9th April, 1895, Louis Percival Banks, of No. 214 Cook street, in the city of Victoria, was declared lunatic, and by order of said court dated the 22nd day of April, 1895, the undersigned were appointed committee of his estate.

Dated 23rd day of April, A.D. 1895.

NAPOLEON SABIN,
W. K. McINTOSH.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A successful medicine of 30 years test. Has cured thousands of cases of Nervous Prostration, Weakness of Brain, Poor Memory, Dizziness and all diseases caused by ignorance in youth. Six boxes guaranteed to cure when all other medicines fail. One box $1.00; six boxes, $5.00. Manufactured by EUREKA CHEMICAL CO., Detroit, Mich. Send and sent anywhere by mail. LANGLEY & CO. Victoria B.C.

Sewer Pipe

I have now for sale about twenty thousand feet best Scotch salt glazed SEWER PIPES (3 feet lengths), and all kinds of traps and fittings. The ONLY Pipe in Victoria to stand the test! ! ! !

Tiles......

Received large consignment by last ship from England of Glazed, Printed and Art Tiles, for hearths and floors. The Latest Styles.

J. W. Keller,

Corner Yates and Quadra Streets.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

In order that the unemployed may have a chance of utilizing idle land in the outskirts of the city for cultivation for the purpose of raising food for themselves and families, I shall be pleased to confer with parties who are willing to grant free use of such lands for the season. Those willing to assist in this good work will please leave their address and particulars at the City Clerk's office.

JOHN TEAGUE,
Mayor.

Victoria, B. C., March 14th, 1895.

Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the annual sitting of the City Council as a Court of Revision will be held in the Council Chamber, City Hall, Victoria, B.C., on Tuesday, the 4th day of June, at 10 a.m. By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
Victoria, April 24, 1895. C.M.C.

Medical Examinations.

The next examination of the B. C. Medical Council will take place in the City of Victoria on Tuesday, the 7th day of May next, at 10 o'clock a.m. Full particulars can be given by applying to

G. L. MILNE,
Registrar and Secretary.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE,
ARCHITECT.
Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE,
VETERINARY SURGEON,
Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street.—Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

SCAVENGERS

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER
Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets. Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY.
The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE,
No. 2, A. F. & A. M., B.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fisguard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited. LOFTUS BROWN, secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN
society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard Street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join.
E. C. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON,
PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS,
Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves. Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B.C. Telephone call 128

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S. DUCK & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS,
House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale.
Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

JEWELERS, ETC.

Nickle Alarm Clocks, 90c.

S. A. STODDART,
The New Watchmaker and Jeweller,
68½ Yates Street.

Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c.
New Main Spring, 75c.
Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25.
And guarantees all work for 12 months.
Practical experience of over 25 years.

Accurately adjusted.
F. W. NOLTE & CO.,
The Only Opticians, 37 Fort Street.
VICTORIA, B. C.

LOST OR FOUND.

LOST—A watch, gold case, open face, engraved rim and plain back. Finder will be rewarded by leaving at Times office.

WANTS.

WANTED—Partner to help wear out one of those Scotch Cheviot Suits at $25, made by McCallum. No capital required. 1-2t

SEAMSTRESS wishes sewing by day or piece. Apply J. B., Oakland, postoffice. ma1-2t

WANTED—At Shore's Hardware, 57 Johnson street, cash customers for Garden Tools, Paints, etc. Cheap, cheap for cash.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A smart young man as porter. Apply at the Osborne House. m1-2t

WANTED—Immediately, a first-class Coat Maker. Apply to Wm. Stewart & Co., 36 Fort Street. a1-2t

WANTED—Pushing canvasser of good address. Liberal salary and expenses paid weekly; permanent position. Brown Bros. Co., Nurserymen, Portland, Oregon.
feb2-m s wkly3m

TO LET.

TO LET—Furnished rooms with use of kitchen and bath; 104 Pandora street. m1-1m

FIRST-CLASS BEDROOMS for two or three gentlemen to let. 63 Superior St.

TO RENT—A well furnished five-roomed cottage; on the car line; desirable location; fruit trees; possession given at once. Apply F. B. Williams, Times Office.

FOR SALE

BUTTER. Mother, Butter, 10 cents a lb.; choice yellow Cooking Butter, 10 lbs. for 85 cents; A No. 1 choice Creamery Table Butter anywhere, 25 cts. Come to me—the best 20 cts. a lb. R. Stadthagen, 165 1-2 Douglas street, the Cheapest Grocery, second house from Chatham street. may1-2t

FOR SALE—An electro silver-plating and Gilding outfit; vats, boilers, solutions, silver, dynamo, water-wheel, chemicals, etc. Apply 47 Fort Street. m1-4t

FOR SALE—An improved farm, 80 acres, near McPherson's Station; about 7 acres cleared; a good log house, two rooms, barn and chicken house. Price, $650, on easy terms. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

TRY MARSHALL'S Home-Made Bread. Delivered fresh daily. Full weight, 59 Broad St.

The Bostons are Coming.

JOSHUA DAVIES
AUCTIONEER,
Room 7, - Board of Trade Building.

..At Salesroom..
May 16th---Real Estate. Particulars hereafter.

The Daily Times.

THIS YEAR'S TRADE.

The Montreal Shareholder has been analysing the Dominion trade returns for the current year, with results that are interesting and instructive. Our contemporary says:— "The entries for consumption for the month of March were the largest for any month since September last, being $9,159,510, of which $5,067,624 were dutiable, $3,241,202 were free, and $240,689 were coin and bullion. The entries of dutiable goods were the largest of any one month for the nine months of the current financial year. The total entries for the nine months are $78,446,500, of which $42,979,130 are dutiable, $31,014,535 are free and $4,452,835 are coin and bullion. For the corresponding period last year the total entries amounted to $86,197,918, of which $48,646,943 were dutiable, $33,689,869 were free and $3,861,106 were coin and bullion. A comparison of the figures for the same period of the two years shows a decrease of $7,751,418 in the total entries. In dutiable goods there was a falling off of $5,067,813 and in free goods one of $2,675,334, coin and bullion being increased by $591,729. The amount of duty paid in March was $1,682,255, the largest amount paid during any one month of the current financial year. This brought up the total duty paid for the nine months ending March 31st to $13,278,855. At the same time last year the duty amounted to $15,202,859. This was $1,924,004 in excess of the amount received for the same period this year. A good deal has been written about a reduction in the rate of duty, but a comparison of these figures and the average rate of duty for each year discloses the fact that the average rate of duty levied on dutiable goods during the past nine months was 38 per cent. while that levied for the corresponding period last year was only 31 1-4 per cent., making an increase this year of six and three-quarters per cent. in the average rate of duty. With these figures staring consumers in the face it is difficult to see how the changes in the tariff of last session can possibly be credited with being in the consumers' interests." Two points are worthy of note. The first is that the imports and the resulting duty are much less for this year than for last year, and therefore the Colonist's "barometer test" shows the presence of "dirty" financial weather. In the next place, the comparison of the rate of duty is very instructive, showing that Mr. Foster's sort of tariff reform is far from being reform.

THE FRANCHISE ACT.

Although the present Dominion franchise act is generally disapproved throughout the country, the ministers and their supporters in parliament tenaciously hold by it. As a matter of course Mr. Charlton's bill to repeal the act and make use of the provincial lists had no chance of success, but it seems as though some of the Conservative members might support a proposal to make material changes in the act—to substitute a totally different measure, in fact. Some of the Conservative papers acknowledge the necessity of a change, and some of the members of parliament on the same side might vote that way if the proposal were made. Of the present act the Hamilton Spectator says: "The Dominion franchise act ought to be repealed. It should never have been put upon the statute book. It is cumbrous and terribly expensive. Its slow moving machinery must be set in motion every two years, and many persons must neglect their business in order to see that the proper names, and none but the proper names, go on the list. The cost to the government of preparing the lists is but a portion of the cost to the country, for much work must be done every time new lists are made, and if there is no election all this work, all this great expense goes for nothing." But the Spectator refuses to accept the proposal to use the provincial lists, pointing out that the Ontario system is cumbrous and complicated, and that the provinces have varying franchises. There is manhood suffrage in some, while others prescribe a property qualification. Some have adopted the one-man-one-vote principle, while others have multiplex voting. The Spectator's plan is as follows:—

What the Dominion government should do is to wipe the present act off the book and substitute simple registration, the qualification to be 21 years of age and a British subject. Under this plan there would be no anxious hustling after names every year or every second year; no waste of public or private money in preparing lists that were not to be used; no long investigations into a man's right to vote; no differences between the qualification of men in one section and men in another section; no voting by dead men; no personation; no bringing of voters from British Columbia or Mexico; no long-winded oaths to be taken by voters; no trickery in putting on names of men who should not be on, or removing names of men which should remain. The expense of the registration system of constructing a list of voters is less than the expense of any other system, and it would be incurred only when an election was coming on, thus making the list up to date, and therefore fair to all parties. We cannot understand why this system does not recommend itself to the law-makers at a glance. It is not an experiment; it has worked exceedingly well in the United States for years. It was tried in Toronto last June with the best results. It is impossible for us to see the slightest reason why the system should not at once be adopted by the Dominion government.

The Spectator's proposal probably involves also a term of residence before registration and the one-man-one-vote principle, though these are not mentioned directly. For our own part we cannot see why all the provinces do not adopt manhood suffrage and the registration scheme, but of course each province has the right of holding to antiquated methods if it so chooses. Failing agreement in this way, we should like to see the modern electoral principles adopted for Dominion purposes, and we trust the Spectator will prevail on some of its friends to move in that direction in the house. But perhaps it does not much matter; the Liberals will soon be in the majority in the house and then the needed reform will be effected.

THE POLICY OF THE C. P. R.

The London Financial News of the 5th ultimo in commenting upon the recent financial statement issued by the C. P. R., says: "The whole secret of the position lies in the question of agricultural prices. It is to the persistent shrinkage in these that the Canadian Pacific owes its unfortunate plight. The farmers have been crippled in their resources, and there has been a consequent diminution in every sort of railway traffic. The disheartening point is that business in the Dominion is still at a standstill; money is still scarce and the spending power of the people crippled."

When the management of our "Great National Highway" realizes that the soundness and security of its finances is inseparably linked with the welfare and progress of the farmer, and not in political intriguing for loans, subsidy increases and advances, it may become a paying institution for investors. Political acknowledgments from the national chest can only serve as a temporary expedient—while perpetual dickering with a manifestly corrupt clique of discredited politicians will certainly fail to afford any permanent relief to clamoring and disappointed stockholders.

By throwing the entire voting strength of its force into the ranks of the protectionists, the Canadian Pacific company may secure substantial concessions; but the most vital condition that can permanently promote its interests—the development of a vast and empty Northwest—is only to be obtained by a reversal of the policy of commercial isolation which the management of the road has seriously striven to perpetuate. As long as the farmer is compelled by the crushing exactions of a vicious fiscal policy to receive in exchange for $100 worth of produce only $65 worth of manufactured goods, so long will the tenantless acres of the territories be unfurrowed and untilled.

THE WILSON BILL AND WAGES.

The overwhelming disaster which the celebrated McKinley bill inflicted upon the industry and commerce of the United States, after creating a brief and artificial boom, are being rapidly removed by the legislative wisdom embraced in the Wilson Tariff Reform bill. Although the relief afforded by the measure was comparatively slight there are distinct signs of a healthy revival, while the voluntary increases accorded the wage earners by their employers will be an eye-opener to those "spouters" who have preached the fallacy that protection means high wages.

The New York Times published on Saturday the following list of increases made during the week ending the 20th ult.:

"H. C. Frick & Co., and other firms in the Western Pennsylvania district, 15 per cent., affecting 15,000 employees; M. T. Stevens & Co., three woollen factories in New Hampshire; Thomas Dolan & Co., manufacturers of woollens in Philadelphia; Globe Iron Works, Cleveland, Ohio; Wholfender, Shore & Co., Cardington, Pa.; Washington Mills, Lawrence, Mass., 4,000 employees; Fall River Iron Works Mills, cotton goods, Fall River, Mass., 1,800 employees; American Linen Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Worumbo Mills, Lisbon Falls, Me.; Willimantic Linen Co., Willimantic, Conn.; Belding Bros. & Co., silk mills, Rockville, Conn.; Grosvenordale Cotton Co., North Grosvenordale, Conn., 1,200 employees; E. W. Chapin & Co., manufacturers of woollens, Chapinville, Mass.; United States Bunting Co., Lowell, Mass.; Lakeside Manufacturing Co., Leicester, Mass.; United States Cotton Co., Central Falls, R. I."

But this by no means completes the glowing picture. The Philadelphia Ledger declares that still more notable increases have occurred in the cotton manufacturing centre, Fall River.

"The increase which was decided upon by the operators on Sunday," says the Ledger, "will be enjoyed by 24,000 operatives, being a gain of 12 1-2 per cent. on the wages they have received since the reduction made in August, 1894. This material advance in the wages of the operatives at Fall River is especially gratifying, for the reason that it will have the effect of increasing wages in all the New England textile mills. During last week the cotton manufacturers of New Bedford, Mass., employing about 25,000 persons, restored the wage rate to the 1894 standard; similarly three extensive Connecticut concerns, employing 4,000 operatives, increased the wage schedule. The advance of wages has not been confined, even in New England, to the employees of the cotton mills. The manufacturers of woollens and cassimeres have also made liberal concessions to their employers, and it is worthy of notice that, with a single exception, all the employers above referred to have voluntarily made the advances noted. In that single instance the employees were on strike for an increase of 20 per cent., and were conceded one of 10 per cent."

The immediate results of the Wilson bill will also afford more convincing testimony to the working man of the benefits and the blessings of a low tariff than all the wretched fallacies circulated by the beneficiaries of protection.

THE IRONMASTERS' MONOPOLY.

The iron duties worked to the enrichment of one class—the makers of hardware. They did not greatly assist the production of pig iron, which was nominally its object. For this there was a very good reason. The protectionists, who, in selling, want to compel the people, under penalty of a fine, to buy from them at their own price are not, in buying, ignorant of the virtues of free trade. The rolling mill men, the nail combine, the makers of tubings, etc., saw clearly enough that the effect of such a tariff as that proposed would be to greatly increase the price of that which they had to sell, but they saw with equal clearness that if the cost of their iron were increased their position would not be improved. They therefore journeyed to Ottawa, and, as gratitude for past favors, as well as a lively expectation of further favors to come, induced the government to treat them with marked consideration, and they got what they wanted.

A clause was inserted in the schedule which, while it in no way lessened the effect of the duties, deprived the producers of pig iron of most of the benefits they anticipated. The duty on scap iron was left at $2 per ton. In consequence the rolling mills instead of using iron made from Canadian pig imported scrap from the ends of the earth and used it in preference. Mr. Foster, the finance minister, is authority for the statement that in consequence of this gross discrimination no bar iron was made in Canada from Canadian puddled bars. The manufacturers of hardware bought their raw material almost at free trade prices and sold their output at the highest point the extreme tariff permitted.

The Bostons are Coming.

A NEW GENIUS IN OPERA.

Engelbert Humperdinck the Composer of "Haensel and Gretel."

The highest hope of Wagnerism in Germany and the world to-day, says the Philadelphia "Record," is Engelbert Humperdinck, whose opera of "Haensel and Gretel," has taken all Teutonland by storm. It is a curious fact that while Wagner recast the grand and gloomy legends of the Northland into the overwhelming trilogy of the Ring of the Niblungs, his first disciple and succeeding star should remold the exquisite and equally native fairy lore of the nursery. His music is declared to be as suited to the theme as Wagner's to his world of Rhine-maidens, Niblung dwarfs, Risenheim giants, Voslungs, Valkyries and gods of Valhalla. When Frau Cosima Wagner, the widow, sought to improve upon the new operetta by substituting a sort of wagnerian Circe of Venusberg for Humperdinck's plain old German witch, the audience quickly expressed their disapproval.

In the German magazine "Universum," Richard Pfohl, says: "During the twenty years just past but few masters have appeared upon the field of dramatic composition. Several composers achieved momentary brilliant successes, but since the death of Richard Wagner, Germany's musical star seems to be on the decline, while Italy's young school of the Mascagni and Leoncavallo type shone in true pyrotechnic style upon the musical horizon. But that blood-red artificial orb spent its glow in Germany and became dark once more. Anxiously the advent of another rising star was hoped for, and it came.

Humperdinck was born at Siegburg on the Rhine on September 1, 1854, and received his first musical training at the Cologne Conservatory. He acquired at an early date a complete mastery of theoretical composition, and carried off the three prizes of the Mozart, the Mendelssohn, and finally the Meyerbeer stipends, which enabled him to continue his studies at the Royal School of Music at Munich, and to spend a few years in Italy. In 1881 he went to Barcelona Spain, where he taught composition and music-theory at the Conservatory of Music until 1887, when he returned to Cologne. Since 1890 he has been one of the teachers at Hoch's Conservatory at Frankfort on the Main.

The nerves of the operagoing public had been irritated and excited by the dramatic realism of the young Italian school, with their heroes of the stiletto and their outcast heroines. They had enough of this blood-reeking art, and longed to escape from this heavy atmosphere to get a breath of pure air. Just then came Humperdinck with his opera. It was his chance. The public felt the invigorating air of the German pine forest striking them. It was a lease of new life, so to speak. A fairy tale on the stage, played by children and for children. It was innocent simplicity rejuvenating the highest sentiments that the human soul is capable of feeling. A poetical myth, told in pure, sublime and artless language, but full of the thoughts of a child's mind, as gathered by a close observer of children, its text was written by the composer's sister, Mrs. Adelheid Wette, and was originally intended for a children's performance at her home. But Humperdinck has lifted the harmless fairy tale into a higher sphere, where the mature mind alone lives and works; the deep sentimentality that lives in the German people has developed this quality of Humperdinck's music; the highest conception of art and the simplest cheerfulness of the heart join hands in his work; it is music "that cometh from the heart."

Realizing the reciprocal mystic correlation between folk lore and folk song he has interwoven several nursery songs dear, sweet melodies, as "leit-motive" (leading motives) in his opera. He has coined the virgin gold of these melodies, stamping upon them the profile of a cultured, as well as amiable artistic individuality. The second act, with the dreamy and poetic solitude of the forest depicted in descriptive music, is one of the most wonderful blossoms of musical romance. The vespers prayer of the two children, the beautiful custom of German piety, is the climax of the work. The touching and elevating power of music is manifested here with irresistible effect. We cannot here enter into details about the score, its beauties and the genial conception of it by the composer. The powerful instrumentation and a masterly application of the "leit-motive" are the main characteristics. Of course, Humperdinck follows in the road pointed out by Richard Wagner, whose influence is distinctly apparent; but even if he uses the mode of expression taught by the composer of "Die Meistersinger," Humperdinck always remains himself; what he tells us is original and truly and deeply felt by himself, carrying with it the conviction and the charm of his personality. And this very saturation of his work with his own individuality lifts the composer high above the imitators of the master whose name is "Legion."

The Bostons are Coming.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

H. Cuthbert & Co.
....AUCTIONEERS....

THE PROVINCIAL
CATTLE
MARKET
WILL BE HELD
TO-MORROW
3rd May, at 1.30 p.m.

The Auction Sale will include a
Carload of Upper Country Prime Beef Cattle.

Horses, cows, pigs and harness for this sale must be entered at once. Further particulars may be had from
HERBERT CUTHBERT & CO.,
ap28 Auctioneers.

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MEXICAN
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It quickly cures
Cuts, Burns,
Corns, Bruises,
Chilblains, Bunions,
Cracks between the Toes,
Scalds, Piles,
Swellings, Ulcers,
Stiff Joints, Old Sores,
Inflammation of all kinds,
Lame Back, Pimples,
Rheumatism, Pustules,
Caked Breasts, Eruptions,
Diseased Tendons,
Contracted Muscles,
And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C

BOWES' DRUG STORE

Will REMOVE from 27 Johnson St. to 100 Government St., Near the Postoffice, in a few days.

MAY.

S.	M.	T.	W.	T.	F.	S.
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30	31	

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Arrived—New wall papers. Mellor. •

—Go to the Regent for 5c. schooners. •

—Insure your plate glass at Mellor's. •

Guaranteed shaving outfits at Fox's. •

—Lacrosse goods at Fox's, 78 Government street. •

—The county court is in session to-day, Justice Drake presiding.

—The J. B. A. Association's new shell was formally launched yesterday.

—A business meeting of the W. C. T. U. was held at Temperance hall this afternoon.

—All kinds of muslin and lace curtains at Weiler Bros. The cheapest we have ever had. •

—A consignment of Typewriter's Paper on sale. Will make ten copies if required. Johnston's, Kirk Block. •

—The ladies who are going to edit the city papers for one day held a meeting in the city hall this afternoon.

—A May festival will be held Wednesday by the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Y. M. C. A. A floral drill will be a special attraction.

—Spratt & Macaulay are offering choice timothy hay at $10 per ton, delivered anywhere in the city. Telephone 404, or Spratt's wharf. •

—A carload of beef cattle will arrive from the interior this evening for the cattle market and be sold by auction on the wharf to-morrow.

—Ice cream is pretty good stuff but it always tastes better when you make it yourself. We have just received some freezers (several sizes). Weiler Bros. •

—The bridge on the Gorge road, near Mr. Chambers' house, is being torn down to make room for the new one. The Rock Bay bridge has also been closed for repairs.

—Captain W. D. Owen and Miss Martha A. Firth were married Tuesday by the Rev. James Turner of Victoria West Methodist church. A select party of friends witnessed the ceremony.

—John Silva was up in the police court this morning charged with allowing a chimney to catch on fire. Chief Deasy stated that the fire did not amount to a great deal, and the case was dismissed.

—A special meeting of the Archery club will be held Friday evening, May 10th. Messrs. Saunders and Smith, appointed a committee by the club to make detailed arrangements, will report.

—J. H. A. Lynch, the night clerk at the Northern Hotel, Seattle, formerly of Victoria, received a telegram Tuesday, announcing the death of his father at Ottawa, Canada. He was a member of the justice department at the time of his death and had been in public life for 43 years.

—A letter has been received by Messrs. E. B. Marvin & Co. from Capt. J. G. Cox, who is now in Yokohama. Capt. Cox states that nothing has been heard of the Victoria sealing fleet, but a Yokohama schooner had been reported with 500 skins, her captain stating that he had experienced very bad weather.

—"The Fencing Master," which comes to the Victoria theatre to-morrow and Saturday nights, is one of the very few theatrical attractions this year which has its balance on the right side of the ledger. Its business has been very large and both company and production have received the warmest praise all through the east and south.

—The last of a series of "At Homes" given by the ladies of the Ladies Auxiliary of the Jubilee Hospital in A. O. U. W. Hall last night was a successful event. The attendance was good considering the number of counter attractions. The programme of dances was well arranged. A dainty supper prepared by the ladies was done full justice to. The success of this social will act as an encouragement to the Ladies Auxiliary, who spared no trouble in getting up the entertainment.

—The King's Head for 5c. schooners.•

—The best value for your money at Shore's hardware. •

—Board and lodging at the Vancouver Hotel has been reduced to $4 per week.

—Teeth extracted for 50 cents each. Dr. A. A. Humber, 93 1-2 Douglas St. •

—Ald. Hall will ask for an appropriation of $400 for band concerts at the park.

—Two American warships and a collier passed Carmanah point this morning bound in.

—The provincial police are busy gathering evidence for the cases that come up for trial at the spring assizes on the 28th instant.

—A meeting of the electric light committee was held this afternoon, when the letter of Engineer Cartmel came up for consideration.

—The C. P. R. lake steamers will commence running on Sunday, and during the season will leave Fort William every Sunday and Thursday.

—There has been no trace discovered of the youth who left in one of Mackintosh's boats on Tuesday evening. A thorough search has been made.

—A special meeting of the city council is to be held this evening, when a number of matters left over from the last meeting will be dealt with.

—Repairs to the Yates street fire hall, provision for which was made at the last meeting of the city council, have been commenced by the contractors.

—Don't pay other people's bills. In buying of us the cash customer is not taxed to cover the bad debts of credit customers. Cameron, the Cash Clothier, 55 Johnson street.

—Any furniture or carpet house in Victoria will recommend work done at the Victoria Machine Carpet Cleaning works. U. G. Crocker, proprietor, 138 Fort street. Telephone 583. •

—Manager Jamieson, of the Victoria opera house, is in receipt of a dispatch from Vancouver stating that the "Fencing Master," produced there last night, was a great success. The audience was a large one.

—Repairs on the Yates street fire hall were commenced this morning. The flooring was badly decayed and Chief Deasy has temporarily put the horses and apparatus in the market hall. The repairs are being rapidly pushed forward.

—At the meeting of the Single Tax club last night addresses were delivered by Ald. Macmillan and Messrs. Cohen and Berridge. A number of inquiries were made by persons in the audience not members of the club. An interesting discussion followed.

—Charley, the Indian who pleaded not guilty to the charge of drunkenness in the police court yesterday, was fined $8.50 or in default fourteen days in jail by the magistrate this morning, the charge being proved. Charley will do time. Another Indian found drunk this morning will come up for sentence to-morrow.

—The C. P. R. will resume its weekly refrigerator car service from Winnipeg and points in the Northwest to the coast commencing Friday, May 15. The service permits the shipment of perishable goods such as dairy produce during the warm summer months. A considerable amount of such goods thus finds a market in British Columbia.

—The residents of the Gorge road are not pleased with the arrangement of the new electric light system as applicable to them. They affirm they were promised three lights on the road and have only got two, and the positions of these lights do not give satisfaction. A petition is in circulation to be presented to the council.

—Sanitary Officer Conlin is being kept busy watching the stocks of a number of small store-keepers who are not over particular regarding what they supply the public with. The goods belonging to John Silva, which were condemned several days ago, were thrown into the garbage scow and taken out to sea. They consisted of bacon, cheese, vegetables, fruit and other articles, all of which were unfit for food.

—Frank Kelly, a lineman engaged in extension work with a gang of men on Government street, was severely and painfully shocked by electricity this morning. The wire which he was holding became accidentally crossed with the tramway wire, and Kelly received a powerful current. He was thrown down and almost rendered unconscious. When he regained his feet he could not stand, and had to be assisted home. It will be a couple of days before he fully recovers from the baneful effects of too much electricity.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

PERSONAL.

J. E. Crane was a passenger home by the Charmer last night.

R. G. Hamilton has departed for New York via Hamilton, Ont.

Mrs. A. Stuart Robertson returned by the Danube to Clayton last night.

Capt. John Irving, M.P.P., went to Vancouver on the Danube last night.

Miss Clarke, daughter of the late Capt. Clarke, is ill at St. Joseph's hospital.

E. W. Thompson, Washington, F. H. Schulze, New York, are at the Driard.

J. E. Maerae, agent of the N.P. steamship line, is back from a trip to the Sound.

H. B. King, son of C. R. King, who has just finished a successful course at the Guelph Agricultural College, arrived in the city last night. He will make his home here for a time at least.

The Bostons are Coming.

See Our New Designs **WALL PAPERS.** See Our Prices

J. W. MELLOR, - 76, 78 Fort Street, Above Douglas.

"Carbonettes,"

THE VERY LATEST in Fine Photography. See them at Skene Lowe's studio, 63 Government street.

BOARD OF TRADE COUNCIL

Hon. Amor De Cosmos Addresses the Board on Connection With Mainland.

Harbor Master Clarke Recommends the Placing of Lights on Trial Island.

A meeting of the council of the B. C. board of trade was held this morning, President Flumerfelt in the chair, and a fairly good attendance of members.

The special reading room committee reported on the recommendation of the council that "all visitors to the reading room must be introduced by a member of the board and that the visitor's name be recorded in a book to be kept for that purpose together with the number of days over which the privileges of the reading room shall extend." The committee in their report say: "The original plan was to make the room free to visitors to the city and to advertise the same by placing notices on passenger steamers and in transportation offices. The room has not yet been advertised. We are of opinion that when the number of visitors to the room increases the opportunities for mutilating newspapers, etc., will be few and we therefore think it desirable to enforce your recommendations only as occasion may require."

The report was adopted.

An invitation was extended by the Tacoma chamber of commerce to members of the board to visit the chamber's rooms when in Tacoma. The invitation was accepted with thanks and the board will reciprocate.

J. W. Harter of Ohio wrote asking what opportunities there were for starting the manufacture of pressed bricks in this vicinity. The secretary was instructed to reply that there was no opening.

J. L. Forrester, of the Canada Paint Company, submitted a plan for advertising the city by issuing envelopes with a description of the city advertised on the back. The letter was acknowledged and Mr. Forrester thanked for the suggestion.

The Canterbury, New Zealand, chamber of commerce wrote stating that arrangements had been made to send copies of weekly papers to the board. The board will reciprocate by sending local papers to the Canterbury chamber.

E. Crow Baker, secretary of the pilotage board, forwarded the following letter received by him from Captain Clarke, harbor master and port warden:

April 22, 1895.

Re Lights on Fiddle Reef.

I quite agree with the opinion expressed at the last meeting of the board of Trade as to the necessity of a light or lights to assist mariners during darkness in the difficult and dangerous navigation of Mouat Channel and the inner Channels generally leading from San Juan to Haro Strait. The point as to whether Fiddle Reef would be the most favorable spot for such a light is the question which presents itself to my mind. My own idea is that two leading lights placed on the southern end of Trial Island would be of much more use. By reference to Chart No. 577 (Inner Channels leading from San Juan to Haro Strait), it will be perceived that two lights bearing from one another N. 1-2 E. and S 1-2 W. (magnetic), if placed with exactness would lead a vessel clear of Mouat Reef (which is an especial danger) and fairly and directly through Mouat Channel; not only clearing Fiddle Reef, but also Lewis Reef, Lee Rock and Thames Shoal. These lights would also be of service to vessels passing up or down by the main strait.

CHAS. E. CLARKE.
Harbor Master and Port Warden.

The following letter from Hon. Amor De Cosmos was referred to the railway committee:

Victoria, B.C., April 29th, 1895.

To the President of the Board of Trade, Victoria.

Dear Sir.—I beg leave to enclose a plan (published by me at Ottawa about 1889) showing two routes for a railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia to connect the traffic of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Mainland with that of the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway on Vancouver Island.

Had the Provincial Government and Legislative Assembly of this Province in 1881 placed in their petition to the Queen respecting the early construction and completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway on the Mainland and Vancouver Island, a request that the Dominion Government be urged to fulfil their public pledges made in 1872-3, to establish a suitable railway ferry to connect and pass the traffic of the Canadian Pacific and Island section of that railway across the Strait of Georgia, I have no doubt that Canada would have complied with the request of the Provincial Government. But the local government and Legislature not having urged in their petition to the Queen the fulfilment of the pledges of the Dominion Government to construct and operate a railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia, the Colonial office, though seeing the comparative uselessness of the Island section of the C. P. Railway without the ferry, could not take upon itself to urge Canada to construct and operate the ferry without having been requested to do so in the petition to the Queen.

Subsequently the Island Railway question was settled without making any provision for the long promised railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia. The hopes of Victoria were then blasted. Without the railway ferry across the Strait of Georgia Victoria's future is gloomy indeed. My object in writing this letter is with the hope that the railway ferry so long expected may be included in the new scheme for extension of the E. & N. Railway to Comox.

I am, Dear Sir, your, etc.,

A. DeCOSMOS.

Hewitt Bostock tendered his resignation as a member of the council, as he would probably be absent from the city for the greater part of the present year. In view of the early approach of the annual meeting, when a new council will be elected, Mr. Bostock was requested to reconsider his resignation.

Robert Ward resigned as a trustee of the board, and T. B. Hall was elected in his stead.

The question of monthly meetings was discussed at some length, a majority of the council supporting the view of the special committee that according to the constitution only quarterly general meetings can be held, but that special meetings can be called at any time. In view of this the president was requested to act according to the constitution. Mr. Cuthbert, who was present, desired to address the meeting, but the president called him to order, stating that although members of the board could attend council meetings they could not take any part in the proceedings.

The Bostons are Coming.

Tan Shoes

Are now the proper foot wear. Drop in and let us show you our new stock. We have light and dark tans; pointed; square and round toes All styles and sizes PRICES ALL RIGHT.

A. B. Erskine,

Cor. Johnson and Government St.

$25 Suits for $17.00.

R. J. MATTHEWS, Merchant Tailor, 101 Douglas St

Is selling a fine lot of $25 Suits for $17. First-class fit and workmanship guaranteed. Suits made and trimmed from $10 up. Good pants to order from $3.50 up. Call and examine these goods before buying elsewhere.

101 DOUGLAS ST.

THE BRITISH PENSION LIST.

Curiosities of Perpetual Pensions and New Charges on the Civil List.

Lord Alcester, who died the other day, received a gift of nearly $100,000 for his part in the bombardment of Alexandria in 1882. Had Lord Alcester rendered like or even much less creditable service to Charles II. he might have left behind him a perpetual pension to this day a charge upon the British budget. It is only ten years since the heirs of William Penn commuted for $340,000 the perpetual pension of nearly $20,000 a year granted to the Penns in 1790 in compensation for their losses in America. The descendants of Farmer Pendrell, who rendered Great Britain the questionable service of hiding Charles II. in the Royal Oak, still enjoy the pension of $2,200 a year granted to their ancestors after the restoration.

Most of the perpetual pensions have disappeared. When some came to be commuted they were found to be in the hands of persons in no way the descendants of the original pensioners, or even the heirs of their descendants. The earldom of Bath, carrying with it a hereditary pension of about $15,000 a year, became extinct in 1711, but the pension went on. Half of it was commuted by Lord Melbourne in 1826 for $150,000, and the other for a like sum only ten years ago. Earl St. Vincent enjoys a perpetual pension of $2,500 a year dating from 1676, and believed to have been conferred on his ancestor for infamous services to Charles II. There was a hereditary pension in the family of Lord Nelson, though he left no legitimate heir, and the Misses Ward, distant relatives of the family, have had $1,500 a year as a charge upon the civil list for more than forty years. Other members of the family draw $17,000 a year. The late Duke of Marlborough, in need of ready money, commuted for about $500,000 the hereditary pension of the dukedom, amounting to nearly $20,000.

The creation of perpetual pensions has been long out of fashion in Great Britain, but hereditary pensions for two or three lives were conferred as late as 1868, when Lord Napier of Magdala received $10,000 to himself and his successor for his service in conquering King Theodore of Abyssinia. The present possessor of the pension, a man of no special distinction, has been enjoying it since 1890, and is likely to enjoy it for the next twenty years, as he is only 50 years of age, and pensioners are notoriously long lived. The present Duke of Wellington is the last holder of the pension of about $20,000 a year for three lives granted to the great Wellington in 1816.

One of the oldest and most scandalous features of the British pension list lies in the sum paid to half a dozen persons out of the so-called 4 1-2 per cent Barbadoes duties. The assembly of the island of Barbadoes made a grant in perpetuity in 1663 for the maintenance of the government in the island, being the proceeds of a duty levied on exports. The grant was soon perverted and for nearly 200 years has been used to pension clergymen and the heirs of persons that were favorites of the sovereigns long since dead. About $8,000 a year is still paid on this score, though the duties themselves were abolished more than fifty years ago.

The remarkable age of some British pensioners is probably unmatched in any other civilized country. There are several pensioners of George III. and George IV. still enjoying their pay, and pensioners whose pensions were given because of ill health have lingered on twenty, thirty and forty years. Some pensioners have enjoyed their pensions since early youth. The number of pensions for the abolition of this or that office is remarkable. A chaffwax not long ago was enjoying nearly $5,500 a year. It had been his business when he worked to prepare the wax for sealing documents in chancery. An Englishman now living in New York says that he was once strongly advised by a friend to seek a place in a certain large concern upon the belief of his informant that the concern would soon come into the hands of the government and everybody found in the company's employ would be pensioned. The New Yorker by adoption looks back from his present vantage with satisfaction at the fact that he did not take the advice, as the concern has not come into the hands of the government.

As the law now stands the Queen may grant pensions to the amount of $6,000 a year, chargeable upon the civil list. There is a tremendous pressure to get needy persons upon that list, and the $6,000 is doled out in driblets. The list is now a long one, as it has been added to during the whole reign of Victoria, besides including some from her predecessors. The history of the efforts that preceded the granting of these pensions would make a curious chapter of human nature. Victoria pensioned more than fifty years ago her masters in French, German, Italian, writing, singing and dancing. Haydn, the Dictionary of Dates man, received from the civil list $125 a year. Charles Kingsley's widow receives $1,000 a year and some of the Defoes about $1,200 a year. A sister of the poet Keats was put on the list in 1880 for $400. Tennyson had a pension of $500, which, when he became prosperous, he was scrupulous to give to more needy literary men. William Watson, the poet, after a long struggle with poverty and ill-health, now receives $500 a year. Victoria, early in her reign gave $125 to two men whose ancestors befriended Charles II. in the time of his adversity, a gift she would hardly repeat to-day. The learned Dr. Murray, editor of the New Oxford Dictionary, receives about $1,200 a year from the civil list. A. Adolphus Trollope had about $1,000 year, though he lived most of his active life in Italy.

One of the most interesting features of the British pension list is the little group of political pensioners. A cabinet officer is entitled to $10,000 while out of office, provided he needs such aid to maintain the dignity proper to his station. Mr. Gladstone, though far from rich, never accepted this pension. His great antagonist, Disraeli, accepted it early and with reason, for he was poor, though his wife, like Gladstone's, had a considerable fortune. Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, who is reputed to be a rich man, accepted the pension on retiring from office and was much criticised for his action.—New York Sun.

NOW IS YOUR TIME

TO USE

Summer Spray

For Fruit Trees, to destroy Wooly and Green Aphis. Get it

AT PENDRAY'S.

MRS. BRADLEY,

(10 years in Paris), would receive a limited number of pupils for French lessons, also classes for conversational French, at 25c. per lesson.

MR. L. BRADLEY.

Organist and Choirmaster of the R. E. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and 'Cello lessons. Address: 6 Douglas Street. ap0-1m

A child was cured of croup by a dose or two of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. A neighbor's child died of the same dread disease, while the father was getting ready to call the doctor. This shows the necessity of having Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always on hand.

—The best shaving outfits at Fox's. •

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

A PATRIOTIC POLICY.

To the Editor:—When the Yankee system of protection and spoliation was introduced into Canada by the Canadian Old Flaggers in 1879 the Liberal party pointed out that the fiscal alterations would discriminate against England and endanger British connection. "So much the worse for British connection," replied the leading organ of the Conservatives. What are the facts? Our imports from Great Britain have steadily decreased until they are to-day little more than half what they were twenty years ago—being $63,076,437 in 1874 and only $38,717,267 in 1894. During the same period our imports from the United States have steadily increased, while our exports to that country have declined. The decline in our imports from the old country and increase of imports from the United States is due to the discriminating effects of the loyal and patriotic tariff which taxes British goods in the bulk higher than it taxes goods coming from the United States. This precious tariff is so loyally arranged that it favors the United States (which heavily taxes our imports) at the expense of the old country—which admits all our goods free. A glance at the figures reveals the situation. While our imports from Britain have declined nearly $25,000,000 since 1874, our exports have increased from $45,008,882 in 1874 to $68,535,856 in 1894. They have increased because they have free entry. Our exports, on the other hand, to the United States show a decline because their entry is obstructed by the tariff. During the last fiscal year the patriotic party collected $8,245,845 in duties on $38,717,267 worth of imports from the old country—that is, nearly 22 per cent.—and only exacted $6,690,950 in duties upon $53,034,100 of imports from the United States—about 13 per cent.

Like Col. Mulberry Sellers the McGreevy-McKinley combination throw up their hats every time for the old flag—and an appropriation.

MORGAN RATTLER.

The Bostons are Coming.

EXTENSION OF THE E. & N.

To the Editor: In reading your report of the Board of Trade meeting held last Monday afternoon and subsequent letters, I have been surprised that none of our wholesale men thought fit to make any inquiry regarding the time table which the directors of the E. & N. road will put into force during the winter months. Will the present time table remain or shall we be subjected to the loss of time, inconvenience and extra expense attending a journey to Nanaimo that we were last winter, necessitating an extra absence of twenty-four hours? Before unanimously passing such a resolution would it not have been wise for the members of the Board of Trade to have obtained a pledge from the directors to let the present schedule remain winter and summer. While we all wish to see the line extended and the island in every way opened up, if the directors of the E. & N. consider the moral support of the Victoria Board of Trade (and they evidently do) to their petition at Ottawa of such vital importance, is it unreasonable for the members of the Board of Trade to endeavor to obtain some return from the directors of the road by way of securing to the travelling public of our city the greatest possible speed, at the lowest possible cost and convenience. I am also surprised that Mr. Futcher was not corrected. The freight rate to Nanaimo from Vancouver is, I believe, only $1.00 per ton, and they have two regular steamers on the route plying between the two cities. That we, in Victoria, are fast losing out trade in the diamond city, both wholesale and retail, is known to all interested: Why is this? Simply on account of bad service and high freight rates which we have compared with Vancouver, and which our own Board of Trade, without seeking any explanation from the directors of the road, are simply bolstering up to our own destruction. The board has lost a splendid opportunity by this resolution of doing the city a permanent good.

VICTORIA FIRST.

The Bostons are Coming.

FAILED TO CONNECT.

To the Editor: This (Thursday) morning I took a car at the switch on the Esquimalt road at 8:15 with the understanding that I was to be carried to Campbell's corner by 8:30. On the arrival of the car at the Rock Bay bridge we were told that was the end of the route (half way over the bridge). We started and walked to the other end of the bridge, fully expecting to see a car waiting for us so that we might continue our trip to Campbell's corner, but unfortunately no car was there, so that we were obliged to walk or wait fifteen minutes for a car. We preferred to walk, reaching the corner considerably after 8:30. We did not mind the walk so much, but as we had an appointment in town at 8:30 and did not reach the centre of the city until considerably after that time it was a disappointment to us. We hope the managing director will try and arrange matters by to-morrow morning so that there will be no delay.

WEST END.

May 2, 1895.

Quick Time to the East.

The Northern Pacific railroad company has put into effect a new and shorter schedule for eastbound trains, which now leave Seattle at 2 p.m., and Tacoma at 3 p.m., daily, making the run to Chicago in 16 hours less than heretofore. Time to New York, four and a half days. Best schedule ever in effect across the continent. Passenger trains are all now lighted by electricity and heated by steam. For tickets apply to E. E. Blackwood, agent, Adelphi Building.

The Bostons are Coming.

Cheaper and Better

than Haircloth or Crinoline is the

New Interlining Fibre Chamois

All the crushing and creasing and careless packing imaginable will not affect it. It is light, strong and durable. It will drape gracefully and may be neatly plaited. Is easy to sew by hand or machine and will not drag and tear at the seams.

Dampness does not affect it as it is not stiffened by starch or glue as other linings are. The leading Modistes of New York are using it entirely.

In three weights, 64 inches wide, 35c. per yard, at all the leading stores.

Every yard of the **Genuine Fibre Chamois is Labeled.** Beware of imitations.

The wholesale trade only supplied by THE CANADIAN FIBRE CHAMOIS CO., MONTREAL.

CLAY EATERS.

People Who Have Wanted the Earth When They Were Hungry.

Among the extraordinary passions for eating uncommon things must be reckoned that which some people exhibit for eating earth or clay. Of this practice, which would appear to have once prevailed all over the world, numerous examples were cited by Capt. J. G. Bourke, United States Army, in the Ninth Annual Report of the Bureau of Ethnology. In some places the custom has degenerated into a ceremonial, while in others the eating of this strange food prevails as a kind of necessity to the lives of those who are addicted to it.

The Mexican devotees picked up a piece of clay in the Temple of Tezcatlipoca, and ate it with the greatest reverence, and also ate a piece of earth in swearing by the sun and earth. But the use of clay by the Mexicans was not merely a matter of ceremony, for it seems to have been an esculent in common use. Edible earth was sold openly in the markets of Mexico, and appears in the list of foods given by Gomara.

Cabeza de Vaca says that the Indians of Florida ate clay, and that the natives offered him many mesquite beans, which they ate mixed with earth. Venegas asserts that the Indians of California ate earth. The traditions of the Indians of San Juan Capistrano and vicinity show that they had fed on a kind of clay, which they often used upon their heads by way of ornament. The Tatu Indians, of California, according to Powers, mix red earth into their acorn bread and make the latter sweet and cause it to go further. Sir John Franklin relates that the banks of the Mackenzie river contains layers of a kind of unctuous mud, which the Tinneh Indians used as food during the season of famine, and even at other times chew it as an amusement. It has a milky taste and the flavor is not disagreeable. The Apache and Navajo branches of the Athabascan family of North American Indians are not unacquainted with the use of clay as a comestible, although among the former it is now rarely used, and among the latter is employed only as a condiment to relieve the bitterness of the taste of the wild potato. In the same manner it is known to both the Zuni and the Tusayan.

In South America, likewise, the eating of clay prevails among the Indians on the banks of the Orinoco, throughout Brazil and on the mountains of Bolivia and Peru.

In Western Africa the negroes of Guinea have long been known to eat a yellowish earth, called by them "caouac," and the flavor and taste of which is very agreeable to them, and said to cause them no inconvenience. Some addict themselves so excessively to the use of it that it becomes to them a real necessity, and no punishment is sufficient to restrain them from the practice of consuming it.

When the Guinea negroes were in former times carried as slaves to the West India Islands, they were observed to continue the custom of eating clay. But the "caouac" of the American islands, or the substance which the poor negroes attempted to substitute in their new homes for the African earth, was found to injure the health of the slaves who ate it, and so the practice was long ago forbidden and has possibly died out in the West India colonies. In Martinique, a species of red earth, or yellow tufa, was formerly secretly sold in the markets, but the use of it has probably ceased in the French colonies also.

In Eastern Asia a similar practice prevails in various places. In the island of Java, between Sourabaya and Samarang, Labillardiere saw small, square, reddish cakes of earth sold in the village for the purpose of being eaten. These were found by Ehrenberg to consist, for the most part of the remains of microscopic animals and plants which had lived and been deposited in fresh water. Some of the Japanese, too, are adicted to the practice of eating earth. Dr. Love, some time ago, published an analysis of a clay which is eaten to a considerable extent by the Ainos; it occurs in beds several feet thick in the valley of Tsietonia (Fat-earth Valley), on the north coast of Yesso. It is light gray in color and of fine structure. The people mix the clay with the fragments of some plant for the aromatic principle it contains. They eat the earth because they think it contains some beneficial substance, not because it is a necessity with them. They have meat and an abundance of vegetable food. The clay is eaten in the form of a soup. Several pounds are boiled with lily roots in a small quantity of water, and afterwards strained. The Ainos pronounce the soup very palatable.

In Rupjut Valley, in the Sikkim Himalayas, a red clay occurs which the natives chew, especially as a cure for the goitre.

In Smith's "Aborigines of Victoria," it is stated that a kind of earth, pounded and mixed with the foot of the "mene," (a species of Haemadorum), is eaten by the natives of West Australia.

In North Europe, especially in the remote northern part of Sweden, a kind of earth known by the name of "bread meal," is yearly consumed by hundreds of cartloads it is said. A similar earth is commonly mixed with bread in Finland. In both these cases the earth employed consists for the most part of the empty shells of minute infusoria in which there cannot exist any nourishment.

Some of the Siberian tribes when they travel carry a small bag of their native earth, the taste of which they suppose will preserve them from all the evils of a foreign sky. We are told that the Tunguses of Siberia eat a clay called "rock marrow," which they use mixed with marrow. Near the Ural mountains, powdered gypsum, commonly called "rock meal," is sometimes mixed with bread. The Jukabiri, of North-eastern Siberia, have an earth of a sweetish and rather stringent taste, to which they ascribe a variety of sanitary properties when eaten.

In North Germany, on various occasions, when famine or necessity has urged it (as in long-protracted sieges of fortified places), a substance called "mountain meal," similar to that used in Sweden and Finland, has been employed as a means of staying hunger.

According to Pliny, the Romans had a dish called alica," or "frumenta," made of the grain zea mixed with chalk from the hills of Puleoli, near Naples.

According to the myths of the Cingalese, their Brahmins once fed upon earth for the space of 60,000 years.—Philadelphia Press.

PRICKED A METEOR.

Peculiar Experience of the Topmast of the Steamship Nessmore.

The report that the steamship Nessmore, at Boston from London, had been struck by a meteor, briefly noted in the papers the day following her arrival, has attracted widespread attention from those interested in ocean phenomena. Captain Richardson gave a very careful description of the incident to a Boston Herald reporter with the atmospheric conditions prevailing at the time.

March 20 the steamship was off the southern end of the Newfoundland banks. The day opened perfectly, and at noon a good observation was had. At 12:30 o'clock the weather changed; a dense and black fog suddenly set in, completely enveloping the steamer. At this moment, without any warning whatever, a terrible explosion was heard coming from the direction of the foremast top pole head. A vivid flash of whitish color accompanied the explosion, and small particles of what seemed to be white ash matter were seen to fall to the deck.

Of course all hands were greatly startled, and Captain Richardson, who was on the bridge, stopped the steamship. Explaining his astonishment, he said that he at first thought some man-of-war had fired a shell at him. Recovering his composure, and finding the vessel all right, she was started ahead again. An examination of the fore pole showed a splinter of wood projecting from it at right angles, and a sailor was sent aloft to investigate. He found the pole split across and downward for three feet. The paint was burned off the entire length of the pole.

Directly after the explosion a heavy rain set in, lasting about twenty minutes. Then the rain ceased, the fog lifted, and the sun came out brilliantly for about 30 minutes, when the fog again surrounded the vessel. The meteor, or whatever it was, came from an easterly direction. At the time the wind was light from the south. There was no lightning before or after the explosion.

The Bostons are Coming.

TRANSPORTATION.

IF YOU ARE GOING EAST

TAKE THE

CANADIAN AND SOO-PACIFIC ROUTE . . .

THE SHORTEST AND QUICKEST ROUTE

..TO..

Minneapolis,
St. Paul,
Omaha,
Kansas City,
Toronto,
Chicago &
Montreal

Running through sleepers and upholstered Tourist cars without change, through the grandest scenery in America.

For rates and all information apply to
GEO. L. COURTNEY,
Agent, Victoria.

GEO. McL. BROWN,
Dist. Pass. Agent, Vancouver.

TRANSPORTATION.

The Oceanic Steamship Company

HONOLULU, S. S. Co. ONLY SEVEN DAYS

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, May 11th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 138 Montgomery St.
For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Mariposa, Thursday, May 30, at 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO.
General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER,
District Agent.

R. E. CONNON, Agent,
Bastion Square, Victoria

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER,
Agent for Puget Sound Territory

GREAT NORTHERN

Shortest and Quickest Line

..TO..

St. Paul, Minneapolis,
Duluth, Chicago,
New York, Boston,
And all U. S. Points,

..ALSO TO..

Toronto, Hamilton,
Montrgal, Quebec,
And All Eastern Canadian Points.

Daylight Run over the Cascade and Rocky Mountains.

...The Grandest Scenery...
IN AMERICA.

SUPERB BUFFET, ELEGANT DINING, PALACE SLEEPING AND COSY TOURIST CARS.

Magnificent Fleet of Steamers on Great Lakes

For tickets, etc., see
H. MARTIN,
75 Government Street.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8th, on Wednesdays and Saturdays Trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokane at 5:30 p.m. same days.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

To
St. Paul,
Minneapolis,
Duluth,
Fargo,
Grand Forks
Cookston,
Winnipeg,
Helena and
Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.						TONNAGE
18 knots	S.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON,"						1347
8 30 pm	Lv	M'l	...*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm	
11 45 pm	Lv	38	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm	
3 00 am	Lv	82	....Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am	
4 45 am	Ar	110	...*Tacoma...	[illegible]	Lv	8 00 am	

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

E. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent,
Victoria, B.C

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
No. 255 Morrison St., corner of Third St., Portland, Or.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE NO. 24

To take effect at 8 a.m. on Friday, April 5, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

North Bound, Read Down: No. 2 Pass. Daily.	North Bound, Read Down: No. 4 Pass. Fri. Sat. Su.	Miles from Victoria	STATIONS.	Miles from Wellington	South Bound, Read Up: No. 1 Pass. Daily.	South Bound, Read Up: No. 3 Pass. Fri. Sat. Su.
De. 8.00 am	De. 4.50 pm		Victoria	78	Ar 12.30 pm	Ar. 8.30 pm
8.04	4.55	1	Russell's	77	12.16	8.25
8.14	5.03	4	Esquimalt	74	12.06	8.18
8.17	5.06	5	Stewart's	73	12.03	8.15
8.20	5.09	6	Parson's Bridge	72	12.00	8.12
8.27	5.15	8	Langford	70	11.53	8.06
8.37	5.26	11	Goldstream	67	11.43	7.57
9.05	5.52	20	Summit Siding	58	11.15	7.30
9.30	6.14	25	Shawnigan Lake	53	10.50	7.10
9.40	6.22	31	Cobble Hill	47	10.40	7.00
9.55	6.31	35	McPherson's	43	10.25	6.55
10.03	6.36	38	Koksilah	40	10.15	6.48
10.10	6.42	40	Duncan's	38	10.10	6.42
10.20	6.49	43	Somenos	35	10.00	6.35
10.27	6.58	47	Westholme	31	9.53	6.26
10.42	7.08	53	Chemainus	25	9.36	6.15
11.08	7.26	59	Upper Bay Siding	19	9.20	5.57
11.09	7.35	62	Oyster Bay	16	9.11	5.48
11.40	8.06	73	Nanaimo	5	8.40	5.13
Ar 12.00 noon	Ar 8.25	78	Wellington		De. 8.20 am	5.00 De. pm

On Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Sunday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all points, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President.
JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.
H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY.

Str. JOAN,

L. P. LOCKE, Master.

Sails as follows, calling at way ports as freight and passengers may offer.

Lv Victoria ....Tuesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Comox, Wednesday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Comox for Nanaimo ....Friday, 7 a.m.
Lv. Nanaimo for Victoria, Saturday 7 a.m.

WEST COAST.

Str. Thistle,

W. LANGLEY, Master.

Steamer Thistle leaves E. & N. Wharf, Victoria, for Alberni and West Coast Points every Wednesday at 8 p.m., as freight and passengers may offer.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria station, Store Street. ap25

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 26,

Taking effect March 1st, 1895.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday, at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday, at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

Ney Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday).

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Moresby Island, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports via Vancouver the first and 15th of each month at 8 o'clock p.m. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification.

G. A. CARLETON, General Agent.
JOHN IRVING, Manager.

PACIFIC COAST S. S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P M.

CITY OF PUEBLA, - - MAY 3

R. P. RITHET & CO. Agents.

Theosophical Society, 28 Broad St.

Free library and reading room open nightly (except Wednesdays) from 8 to 10. Any desired information will be given. 1m.

Hats! Hats!

All the LATEST SPRING STYLES in Stiff. and Soft Felt Hats.
PRICES--"OUT OF SIGHT."

B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters. 97 Johnson St.

MARTHA BY AMATEURS.

A Very Creditable Performance of the Opera at the Victoria Last Evening.

Principals and Chorus Succeed in Giving a Pleasing Entertainment.

The Victoria Operatic Society were very deservedly greeted with a crowded house last evening when they presented Flotow's grand opera "Martha." The performance was far ahead of the usual amateur shows, both principals and chorus acting their parts well and being free from the usual amateur's nervousness. There was every sign of careful training. Mr. Pferdner, who conducted, and Mr. J. G. Brown, who assisted in training the chorus, having done their work thoroughly. It was noticeable that at times the conductor got excited and counted time loud enough to be heard all over the house. This will no doubt be remedied this evening, as the orchestra should be more controllable. Otherwise Mr. Pferdner's conducting was very successful.

The cast of characters follows:

Martha (Lady Harriet Durham, maid of honor to the Queen ..Mrs. W. J. Grambs
Nancy, her waiting maid....Miss Heathfield
Lord Tristan Mickleford, Lady Harriet's cousin .....Mr. C. W. Rhodes
Plunkett, a wealthy young farmer.....
.....Mr. J. G. Brown
Lionel, his adopted brother, afterward Earl of Derby.....Mr. Geo. Bushby
The Sheriff .....Mr. Godfrey Booth
Servants .....Misses F. Pauline, S. McNiff and E. Sehl.
A farmer's wife.....Miss V. Pauline
A footman .....Mr. A. Greenwood
Ladies in waiting, servants, farmers' wives, farmers, soldiers, etc.
Scene laid in Richmond, England. Time—Queen Anne.

The chorus was composed of:

Sopranos—Misses Duffie, Pauline, Madigan, McNiff, King, McMicking, Colquhoun, Carter, Sehl, McAdams, Mrs. Turnbull, Mrs. Pauline.

Altos—Misses Stevens, Cusack, McNiff, Colquhoun, Pauline, Mrs. Maynard, Mrs. Kosche, Mrs. Wilkins.

Tenors—Messrs. Bullen, Holmes, Thomas, Goward, Hibben, Pauline, Robinson, Colby, Edison, Watson.

Bass—Messrs. Trimen, Johnson, Mason, Moore, Wilkinson, Gardner, Pauline, Greenwood, Oliver, Curtin, Stewart, Sehl, Quentin.

Director—Mr. M. E. Pferdner. Business manager—Mr. C. W. Rhodes. Stage manager—Mr. F. Sehl.

In both her acting and singing Mrs. M. B. Grambs, as Martha, was very pleasing. She has a good stage appearance and has an easy gracefulness of motion which amateurs rarely acquire. She was heard to best advantage in the second act, when she sang "The Last Rose of Summer," with a harp accompaniment by Miss Styles. She received rounds of applause for the charming manner in which she sang. On the whole her voice was well suited to the part.

A better Nancy than Miss Heathfield it would be hard to find among amateurs of any city. She has a very pretty soprano voice and she is besides a good amateur actress. It could be seen as soon as she came on the stage that her part had been well studied, and that she at least was going to have little difficulty in pleasing the audience. Her solo, "'Tis for Love," was especially good.

Mr. C. W. Rhodes' fine clear voice and finished acting gained for him a great deal of applause. He has many times appeared in comic opera, and his experience no doubt helped much to make him a good Lord Tristan.

Mr. J. G. Brown as Plunkett, and Mr. Bushby as Lionel, had rather difficult parts for amateurs, but they were fully equal to the task. This was Mr. Brown's first appearance in an opera and he came fully up to the expectations of his friends, while Mr. Bushby maintained the good reputation he gained in previous performances.

The choice of Mr. Godfrey Booth as Sheriff was a good one, the part being sung and acted well.

There were many other praiseworthy features of the performance, notably the part songs of the principals and the singing of the chorus. The orchestral work was rather uneven, but on the whole was satisfactory. There was a certain lack of precision and modulation, which is probably inseparable from the performances of amateurs. The overture was particularly good, while "Col. Prior's March," composed by Mr. Finn, played between the first and second acts, well deserved the applause which it called forth. The composer was called for, but modestly declined to come forward. The harp accompaniments by Miss Styles added much to the charm of the solos.

The opera will be repeated this evening. It deserves another "bumper" house.

CANADIAN ODD FELLOWS.

Presentation of Reports. Election of Officers and Annual Banquet.

The session of the provincial grand lodge, C. O. O. F., concluded last night. At the afternoon sitting reports from the various committees and Provincial Grand Master Dwyer were presented. The reports showed the order to be in a flourishing condition, the membership to have considerably increased and the financial balances to have been on the right side. An alteration in the constitution was made whereby the funeral fund will become general, and will be known as the provincial grand lodge funeral fund.

The executive were given power to inquire into the formation of a past grand lodge. The following officers were elected at the evening sitting: Provincial grand master, J. Tagg, Victoria; deputy grand master, J. Hilbert, Nanaimo; grand secretary, W. F. Fullerton, Victoria; grand treasurer, R. Carter, Victoria; grand warden, T. Thompson, Abbottsford; grand inside guard, P. E. Lazenby, Port Hammond; grand outside guard, G. W. McKean, Cobble Hill; P P. G. M., W. J. Dwyer, Victoria.

At the banquet at the Wilson hotel Grand Master Tagg was in the chair. Mayor Teague sat on his right and Past Grand Master Dwyer on his left. A good supper had been provided and was discussed with keen relish. Mayor Teague replied to the toast to the mayor and corporation. He was heartily received. In reply to the toast, "the grand lodge and the officers," proposed by I. M. McIntosh, Grand Master Tagg made a very appropriate reply, outlining the progress the order had made. A good speech was made by ex-Mayor Hilbert, of Nanaimo, and Past Grand Master Dwyer replied to the toast of "sister societies," and P. E. Lazenby and P. Pervis lauded the praises of the fair sex. During the evening songs were sung by F. Leroy, J. Carter, W. F. Fullerton and W. Kent. The next session of the grand lodge will be held the first Wednesday in May next year.

EMILE ZOLA.

The Prince of Realistic Fiction.

Thus looks the master of realism. This is the man who has produced more work, excited more comment, probed more moral anatomies, than any living author. Needing a strengthening stimulant, Zola drinks "Vin Mariani," of which he says that "it is the elixir of life, combating human debility, and giving vigor, health and energy." This is high praise, but it is consonant with what has been said about this great tonic-stimulant, by all the celebrities of the day. "Vin Mariani" is the great nourisher. It strengthens the enfeebled constitution, makes the convalescent strong and well; is very palatable, never produces constipation, but rather aids digestion and assimilation. If you send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, you will receive a little album of portraits of celebrated people, and you will thus learn something, not merely of the celebrated coca stimulant, but of the great people who drink it.

The Bostons are Coming.

PASSENGERS.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—J E Macrae, W H Hopkins, M W Lemon, C H Brown and wife, Dr J O Cobb, F Dawson, George Souter, C W Thompson, Mrs P Arey and daughter, A Walker, Mrs F Herdraberg, G Knight, Albert Ross, Wm Brennan, O Girard, E Leach, W Oakes, Miss Smith.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—D C Williams, J Bennett, D Wilson, J C Crane, A Robertson, R T Cooper, R A Renwick, J A Howey, H F Keefer, Capt. Leak, Thos. Jones, C. H. Heaps, M Costello, W Greenfield, J M Hunter, J Kelvin, Rev. Bunos, Mrs. S Gibbs, Miss L Gibbs, Miss M Gibbs, Master Gibbs, W J Ede, R B King, Helen Crane, Julia Parker.

CONSIGNEES.

Per str City of Kingston from the Sound—Nicholles & Renouf, Leus & Leiser, Hall Ross & Co, Canada Paint Co, W. & V Tramway Co, Thomas Dun & Co, S Leiser & Co.

Per steamer Charmer from Vancouver—F C Gamble, H B Co, Union Colly Co, Leus & Leiser, H Short & Son, Turner Beeton & Co, R Ward & Co, H Mansell, C Braund, Loweuberg & Co, Young & Co, Rahy Bros, J Johnston, Naval Storekeeper, Y L P C D & Co, T Y, K S T S, Col Peters, Colonist Ptg Co, J H Baker, T Landberg, C C Russell, S Lusie, Corporation Victoria C o Chf Deasy, C Lang, F Norris, Wesley Willard, Weller Bros, J Howey, Stone & Wellington, A R Erskine, Pennock & Lowe, J Fullerton, G & McC, P McQuade, M Cohen, R Maynard, P S Pimers, Wilson Bros, Nicholles & Renouf, C Paint Co, J Dowler, J Piercy, Monteith & H, H Clark, E T Plass, c o Bank of Montreal, R B Oxley, R Kenny, W Lough, Watson & G, W Bowness, Dom Ex Co.

None But Ayer's at the World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla enjoys the extraordinary distinction of having been the only blood purifier allowed an exhibit at the World's fair, Chicago. Manufacturers of other sarsaparillas sought by every means to obtain a showing of their goods, but they were all turned away under the application of the rule forbidding the entry of patent medicines and nostrums. The decision of the World's fair authorities in favor of Ayer's Sarsaparilla was in effect as follows: "Ayer's Sarsaparilla is not a patent medicine. It does not belong to the list of nostrums. It is here on its merits."

The Bostons are Coming.

—Lawn mowers at Shore's hardware, cheap for cash.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

PNEUMATIC TUBE SYSTEM.

It Has Been Found of Immense Service by London Companies.

It may not be generally known that nine-tenths of the telegrams tendered for transmission at the numerous telegraph offices in the E. C. district in London, for delivery in Fleet street, the Strand, and also the major portion of the W. C. district, are not dispatched by wire, but are "blown" to the nearest delivery office through pneumatic tubes, and dispatches that originate at the outlying tube offices are received in their entirety at the central telegraph office by "suction," and are then wired, or re-tubed, to their several destinations.

The tubes run underground, at a depth of a couple of feet, usually within a yard of the pavement, the inner tube, the circumference of which varies according to the business transacted in the locality in which it is situated, is composed of lead, and the lead tube is re-inclosed in a cast-iron tube; but even this seemingly ample protection does not prevent, during protracted wet weather, the telegrams becoming thoroughly saturated with water.

The largest metropolitan tube is that laid between the general postoffice, West Strand office, and the House of Commons, and when we consider that the gutta percha or leathern carriers, the openings in which are protected by broad elastic bands, and in wet weather by covered tops, fastened with a buckled strap, convey between thirty and forty messages on each journey, it will be seen that by the utilization of "compressed air," the departmental expenses are considerably lessened.

The tubes are worked on what is known in official circles as the "block system," but in common fairness it must be admitted that a block, unless caused by unforseen circumstances, is an event yet to be chronicled in the departmental bluebook.

The "compressed air" forces the carriers through the tubes with marvelous velocity, the journey between the general postoffice and the West Strand office (one mile 250 yards) seldom occupies more than three minutes.

Additional communication in the shape of an electric bell is attached to each tube, and a printed card containing a list of the different simple signals in vogue is exhibited in a conspicuous place, for the guidance of the attendants.

In addition to the ordinary signals, the arrival of a batch of messages is announced by the carrier falling upon an ingeniously contrived automatic "grid," which sets in motion an electric bell that rings continuously until the carrier is extracted from the box.

The supervision over the attendants, especially at the central station, is exceedingly strict, but occasionally the vigilance of the supervisor is evaded, and practical jokes perpetrated upon unsuspecting attendants at the other end of the tube.

On one occasion a live mouse was received at one of the Strand offices, and to judge from the celerity with which he popped out of the carrier and scuttled away, the underground journey had not materially affected his running capabilities.

A few months ago a serious fire occurred in that portion of the central station where the pneumatic tubes and powerful Cornish boilers are located, and for the time being the whole system was completely disorganized, but the engineers, with commendable promptitude, immediately fixed up telegraph instruments at the different out stations, and the various staffs, who by the way are expert manipulators, were presently engaged on "wire-pulling," that did not terminate for some few days.

On another occasion one of the Strand tubes was temporarily disabled, owing to the carelessness of a workman engaged in renovating a portion of the asphalt road, who, presumably by accident, drove his pick through the tube, but this was speedily remedied, and within a few hours the tube was working with its customary regularity.

The tube commencing at the general postoffice and terminating at the W. C. district office, High Holborn, is worked on a slightly different principle, Holborn branch office (First Avenue Hotel) being an intermediate station.

A carrier dispatched from the terminal office is stopped at the intermediate office, and any telegrams that may have accumulated are inserted, the carrier then continuing on its journey.

Pneumatic tubes have proved themselves to be a valuable adjunct to the telegraph service, and in the opinion of the present writer, the authorities might further advantageously utilize them in accelerating the delivery of express letters, that at the present time are from various causes, frequently delayed.

A Happy Choice

AFTER 25 YEARS

A Wise Mother Chooses the Right Medicine, and Her Son Tells of Its Wonderful Effects.

Gentlemen.—In the spring of 1891 I got a bottle of B. B. B. for my mother, who had been troubled for 25 years with Sick Headache. I got it from Mr. H. Paxton, Baird of Woodstock, N. B., who gave me two other medicines to take home and let my mother take her choice. Fortunately she choose the B. B. B., and I returned the other bottles. She used it for three months and has had no Headache since. We are sure it was B. B. B. cured her as she took no other medicine.

Jonathan A. Green.
Hartford, N. B.

The Boys are All Smoking

"Marquise," 10c. pkg.,
...And...
"Imperial," 5c. pkg.,
Cigarettes.

AN AFRICAN LANGUAGE.

The Hausaland Tongue to be Studied by European Traders.

The Philadelphia Telegram says: "When white men decide to push their enterprises into new lands they seldom begin by making a long preliminary study of the languages while they are buying products or teaching the natives. A movement is now well advanced, however, for making a thorough study of a great African language while yet there is not a missionary in the field and scarcely a trader. Everybody who knows the facts thinks this is the best step that can be taken toward getting a foothold in the great and populous regions of the Central Soudan, just south of the Sahara desert.

"This region, also known as Haussaland, is dotted over with numerous towns, and has millions of inhabitants. It covers an area of 500,000 square miles, and is one-sixth as large as the United States, exclusive of Alaska. The only widely-spread language there is the Hausa, and it is spoken by not less than one-hundredth of the human race. It is one of the richest and most cultivated languages in Africa, and is not only the vernacular where the Hausas live, but it is the lingua franca in wide regions beyond its own home. Far south and west of the lower Niger, Hausa is coming to be more and more spoken. In the coast towns like Lagos and Badagray, wherever Mohammedans are found, Hausa is the dominant language. The reason is that the Haussas are the leading commercial people of Africa. Their caravans are found from the Mediterranean states to the wild regions west of the gulf of Guinea, and wherever they go they spread a knowledge of their language. All philologists have remarked upon the richness of the vocabulary, and, as an example, it may be said there are eight names for different parts of the day, from cockcrow till after sunset.

"It was decided long ago that the study of this language was of great importance to philologists, traders and missionaries, and so, in 1892, the Hausa Association was formed in England, with the object of obtaining a complete knowledge of it. Well-known representatives of science and philology formed the committee and a programme of work was adopted. The first step was to send a student to Tripoli and Tunis to get a preliminary knowledge of the tongue from the Hausa caravans which visit those cities. Mr. Charles Robinson was selected for the work, and he has carried it on with enthusiasm and excellent results. He has mingled intimately with the Hausa visitors of North Africa. He has acquired a knowledge of their habits of thought as well as of their language, both of which are essential conditions to useful residence in the Central Soudan. He has translated some of the Gospels into the language with a view, simply, to providing a useful aid to white students. In fact, the missionaries, while interested in the work, are taking no active part in it, and it is being carried on solely by an eclectic body of scientific men, with such support as the public are giving them.

"Mr. Robinson has started for the the Central Soudan with a number of assistants, including a physician who has picked up a good deal of Hausa at Tunis, and it is expected that he will be particularly useful, for it is known that a doctor can often obtain access to circles in Haussaland to which an ordinary traveler would not be admitted. Their headquarters will be at Kano, the Manchester of Central Africa, but they will also visit the other important towns, where somewhat different dialects of Hausa are spoken, so that the proposed vocabularies may be of service to future residents in various parts of the Hausa states. Mr. Robinson and his assistants will complete among the Hausa people the work that they began in North Africa. The purpose is to bring back material for a copious dictionary and grammar of the language, and this is only the beginning of the work that the association has in view. They intend, for instance, to print simple, illustrated books on agriculture in the Hausa language, and other works instructing the people in the best methods we know of in carrying on the pursuits in which they already excel other African peoples.

"There is probably no work now doing among the natives of Africa which promises such good results as this. The Hausas are called the most typical of all the negro-peoples, and in their intellectual qualities they hold the very foremost rank among negroes. They are fine arriculturists, and although the great mass of them have been scarcely affected by foreign influences, they are conspicuous for the variety and excellence of their manufactures, such as the making of cloth, leather, mats and glass."

These gentlemen are reading the statements made by the most eminent and scientific men and Physicians regarding the merits of ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI as an absolute cure for Indigestion.
Refuse Imitations.

Nervous People

Are those who are all tired out and have that tired feeling and sick headache can be relieved of all these symptoms by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which gives nervemental and bodily strength and thoroughly purifies the blood. It also creates a good appetite, cures indigestion, heartburn and dyspepsia.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy in action and sure in effect. 25c.

The Bostons are Coming.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS
ROLLER FLOUR MILL
62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

NOTICE.

Applications accompanied by references and testimonials, &c., will be received at the office of the undersigned until Monday, the 6th day of May next, for the position of General Superintendent and Chief Engineer of the electric light department of the city. The duties of the said officer to include the completion of the present construction work of the electric light plant, and the salary to be the amount per month already provided for in the estimates for the current year.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

City Clerk's Office, Victoria, B.C., April 27th, 1895.

$50 REWARD.

The above mentioned reward is hereby offered for such information as will lead to the conviction of any person or persons breaking the glass of the window of any unoccupied house or other, in the City of Victoria, or damaging in any way any portion thereof, or of the premises appertaining thereto, or removing therefrom any article belonging to the said premises, or defacing injuring or destroying any street sign or other property belonging to the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

By order.

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C.M.C.

Victoria, B.C., March 20th, 1895.

Public Library.

Notice is hereby given that from and after Thursday, the 11th instant, the hours for keeping the Public Library open will be from 11 a.m., to 12 noon; from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m., and from 6 p.m. to 9 p.m., each day of the week, Sunday excepted.

By order,

WELLINGTON J. DOWLER,
C. M. C.

Victoria, B.C., 2nd April, 1895.

MUNICIPAL.

Assessment notices have this day (April 19th) been posted to all parties assessed for Land and Improvement in the the City.

If not delivered at residence please call at the postoffice for same

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
City Assessor

April 19th, 1895. a19-2w

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

THE RING.

GRIFFO AND THE KID.

New York, May 1.—The contest between young Griffo and Kid Lavigne is less than two weeks away, yet the Australian has not begun to get into condition for the affray. He holds his antagonist very cheaply. Monday he was carousing around in his favorite haunts on Coney Island in company of several friends and having what, in his estimation, was a good time. When asked by a reporter whether he was not underrating Lavigne he replied: "W'y 'e cawn't 'it me, ye know." On the other hand the Saginaw kid is in retirement at Oceanic, N. J., working like a nailer every day. Coupled with this is the fact that he is always in good condition and, being of temperate habits, he will be trained to the minute. Sam Fitzpatrick, his mentor, states that Lavigne is as fine as a race horse and when he enters the ring he will be able to give and take a terrible amount of punishment.

CREEDON AND DUFFIE.

New York, May 1.—Dan Creedon and Joe Duffie have been matched to meet in a 12 round bout before the Atlantic Athletic club at Coney Island on Monday, May 20th.

LACROSSE.

The lacrosse schedule will be discussed at a meeting of the Triangle club to be held at the Y. M. C. A. hall to-night.

A special general meeting of the Capital lacrosse club will be held to-morrow evening at the Y. M. C. A. rooms at 8 p.m. All members are requested to attend.

YACHTING.

The Victoria Yacht Club at a meeting held last night decided to incorporate. The capital stock will be $2000, in 200 shares of $10 each. The trustees are Messrs. Kirk, Bryce and Warren. Mr. Geo. Shedden will act as secretary. A club house will be erected. A meeting will be held on Friday to arrange for the races on the 24th.

THE TURF.

THE MARCH STAKES.

Newmarket, May 2.—The March Stakes was expected to be the event of the day here for the Americans, but although Mr. Michael F. Dwyer's Stonewall started he was not placed. Following was the result: Mr. Russell's brown colt Whittier, first: Mr. Wallace Johnstone's bay colt Best Man, second; Mr. F. Luscombe's chestnut colt Marco third.

MISCELLANEOUS.

At a meeting of the Intermediate Lacrosse Association held in Vancouver last evening two games were changed—those to be played on August 24 and September 14. The August 24 game will be between Vancouver and Victoria, at Victoria, and that of September 21 between Vancouver and Nanaimo, at Nanaimo.

ANOTHER HOLD-UP.

Three Masked Men Stop a Train and Kill the Engineer.

Springfield, Ill., May 2.—Night express No. 3 of the Chicago and Alton railroad, north bound, was attacked last night about two miles on this side of Carlinville by three masked men. The men climbed over the tender and ordered Engineer Frank Holmes to stop the train and immediately began firing. Holmes was killed, and Fireman Frank Suggle escaped. The assailants after shooting the engineer jumped off and escaped. Fireman Suggle ran the train back to Carlinville. It is not known whether robbery was intended or not.

Officials of the Alton road deny today that there was any attempt to hold up the train at Carlinville last night when Engineer Frank Holmes was shot and killed. The shooting, they say, was done by tramps.

Decorative Art Embroidery.

Latest designs in all kinds of work. Instructions given. Stamping done. Work started and done to order. You are cordially invited to call and examine goods, designs and prices. Mrs. Ostrander, room 43, Five Sisters' Block, entrance on Fort street.

—The hearing of the Boscowitz case took place in the provincial police court this afternoon. The provincial authorities are suing Boscowitz & Son to restrain them from exporting deer skins, which is against the law. The well-known furrier seeks to test the constitutionality of the law. Mr. Smith appeared for the crown and Mr. Irving for the defence. Evidence was given by Mr. Boscowitz that the skins had been three years on his hands and he wished to ship them. The counsel mutually agreed that Mr. Boscowitz plead guilty and that a case be stated by each side at a subsequent sitting of court. Magistrate Macrae presided.

We have the only Carpet cleaning machine in British Columbia; all others beat them by hand. Call up or address U. G. Crocker, 138 Fort Street. Tel. 583.

The Bostons are Coming.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder World's Fair Highest Award.

THE LAND QUESTION.

Herbert Spencer's Explanation in Reply to Henry George.

Herbert Spencer is about to publish through D. Appleton & Co., a pamphlet on "The Land Question" in explanation of the charge made against him by Henry George and his followers of having abandoned his early convictions. In the preface to this work Mr. Spencer summarizes his former and present contentions as follows:

(1) I originally contended that the land could not become individual property, but was the property of the community, and that this is, in fact, the current legal doctrine, since the state assumes the power to appropriate any land it pleases on making compensation, a like power subject to a like condition being, I believe, asserted in the American Constitution, and interpreted by the supreme court. This doctrine I continue to hold, and, in justice, I have not only adhered to it, but have emphasized it and strengthened it by numerous facts, showing what is the tenure of land in early communities, and that such tenure is of the kind alleged—ownership by the community. In these passages it is shown that among the unciyilized "private ownership of land is unknown"; that originally among the civilized the relation of men to the soil "was one of joint ownership and not one of individual ownership"; that the cause of the change from this original state "must have been the exercise of direct or indirect force—sometimes internal, but chiefly external"; that in England "no absolute ownership of land is recognized by our law books except in the crown"; and that the changes which have "replaced the supreme power of the monarch by the supreme power of the people have, by implication, replaced the monarch's supreme ownership of the land by the people's supreme ownership of the land." Here, then, there is not the least surrendering of the original doctrine, but rather an enforcement of it.

(2) Along with this assertion of the claim of the community to the land itself, in Social Statics I made the further assertion that the private owner has a claim to all that value given to the land by clearing, draining, cultivation and all the appliances standing upon it for carrying on food production.

(3) What then is the change? Of course when, in Social Statics, resumption of the land by the community was shown to be equitable and advocated as desirable, it was on the assumption that the transaction, after making compensation, would leave a balance of benefit to the community. It is clear that if I had thought that the change, though equitable, would entail a loss upon the community, I should not have held that the community ought to bring this loss upon itself, but should have held that though, as a matter of abstract equity, it might properly retake possession of the land, it would be impolitic to do this if the burden of compensation would outweigh the benefit of possession. But of late years, on thinking over the matter, it has become clear to me that the burden of compensation would out-weigh the benefit of possession, if the compensation were anything like equitable in amount. Hence I have come to the conclusion that the change of tenure from private to public would be impolitic. Respecting my original view in Social Statics I have said: "Moreover, I did not clearly see what would be implied by the giving of compensation for all that value which the labor of ages has given to the land."

(4) It is true that in further qualification of my original view I have pointed out (more especially referring to England) the untruth of the prevailing assumption that the existing landowners are either those who made the misappropriation or the descendants of those who made it, and have further pointed out that among the people who are supposed to be robbed exist, in a large measure, those who are the descendants of the robbers; and that thus the anger everywhere fostered is misdirected. And I have also pointed out (again in respect to England) that if anything like the proposed restoration were to be carried out, it would require that England should be handed over to the Celts of Wales and Scotland, as the only people who have any claim (though a disputable claim) to be regarded as original proprietors. It is also true that I have pointed out to how large an extent in England, since the reign of Elizabeth, the landless class has shared in the produce of the land under the Poor Law, and that therefore, if we must go back upon the past, this fact must be taken into account. But all these further considerations are put in the form of difficulties in the way of a change, and are not at all held to invalidate the two original propositions—(1)that the land itself belongs to the community, and (2) that it cannot be resumed by the community without compensation for the artificial value given to it. These were my original views; these are my views still.

When fevers and other epidemics are around, safety lies in fortifying the system with Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A person having thin and impure blood, is in the most favorable condition to "catch" whatever disease may be floating in the air. Be wise in time.

—Don't forget that by leaving your order at the Victoria & Sidney station, Hillside avenue, you can have first class timothy hay delivered to any part of the city for $11 per ton. Telephone 511.

WITHOUT A NAVY.

The Kingdom of Belgium Has no Ships of War.

No invitation has been extended to the naval authorities of one neighboring country to participate in the festivities at the opening of the ship canal between the North Sea and the Baltic, which are to attract the armed ships of various European and American governments. That country is Belgium, and it is peculiar among European countries having a water front from the fact that it has no navy. This is the more remarkable when it is considered that Belgium includes within its borders one of the oldest harbors in Europe—Antwerp—which, at the zenith of its commercial success, had as many as 2000 ships. The commerce of Antwerp is still considerable and a fair share of it is done with the United States, says the New York Sun.

When the war of 1830 culminated in the independence of Belgium from the rule of the Netherlands, the two countries were so divided that Holland had the larger share of the sea coast line, and Belgium had a larger measure of the inland country. Holland retained all the colonial possessions of the two countries, and, in order to keep up connection with them and protect them from hostile assault, the navy was maintained by Holland. Belgium, having no foreign colonies to protect, was under no obligation to maintain a navy. Holland has now a considerable navy, including 100 ships and 7500 sailors, but Belgium is able to get along without any navy at all, though the Belgium army, on a peace footing, is 2000 men stronger than the Dutch army, and, on a war footing, has 100,000 men more.

The Bostons are Coming.

FOREIGN COAL SHIPMENTS.

Slight Decrease as Compared With the March Returns.

The foreign shipments from Vancouver Island coal mines for April follow:

N. V. C. Co.

1	SS	Willapa, Tacoma	47
3	SS	Pioneer, Port Pownsend	44
3	SS	Peter Jebsen, San Diego	4782
4	SS	Wanderer, Port Townsend	30
4	SS	Holyoke, Port Townsend	75
6	Sp	Elwell, San Francisco	2330
6	SS	Angeles, Port Townsend	67
6	SS	Willapa, Juneau, Alaska	49
6	SS	Wanderer, Port Townsend	29
6	SS	Holyoke, Port Townsend	38
8	SS	Pioneer, Port Townsend	28
10	Sp	J. B. Brown, San Francisco	2439
12	SS	Holyoke, Port Townsend	18
12	SS	Wanderer, Port Townsend	48
13	Bk	Willa, San Francisco	2499
15	SS	Willapa, Juneau	110
16	Sp	Cyras Wakefield, 'Frisco	3373
16	SS	Tacoma, Port Townsend	20
18	SS	Pioneer, Port Townsend	53
19	SS	Peter Jebsen, Los Angeles	4606
20	SS	Willapa, Juneau	27
21	SS	Wanderer, Port Townsend	50
23	SS	Holyoke, Port Townsend	48
23	Sp	Jabez Howes, San Francisco	2588
24	SS	Wanderer, Port Townsend	30
25	SS	Angeles, Port Townsend	9
29	SS	Willipa, Juneau	98
			23,472

Wellington.

1	SS	Wellington, San Francisco	2000
4	Bk	Ruhardess, San Francisco	1620
4	Bk	McNear, San Francisco	1900
8	SS	Costa Rica, San Francisco	2550
12	Sp	Two Brothers, San Francisco	2000
15	SS	Al-Ki, Port Townsend	450
15	Wellington, San Francisco		2000
18	SS	Angeles, Tacoma	50
20	Sp	Oriental, San Francisco	2700
22	SS	Costa Rica, San Francisco	2540
29	SS	Wellington, San Francisco	2000
			21,640

Union.

11	SS	City of Everett, 'Frisco	4000
11	SS	San Mateo, Los Angeles	4200
22	SS	City of Everett, 'Frisco	3850
27	Sp	America, San Francisco	3150
27	SS	Jeannie, San Francisco	1400
			16,600

The total foreign shipments for April amount to 61,112 tons, being a slight decrease as compared with march shipments.

Fine Scotch flies and tackle at Fox's.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—H R Sullivan, R B Bailey, H R Gibbon, Mrs. Gibbon, Naa Nahikina, J Blouvelt, W Hall, Mrs D J Voss, Mrs Jacobs, John Smith, J Leftell, Ellen White.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—J Wilson, Simon Leiser, Clayton Leonard, Jay & Co, E J Saunders & Co, Perry & Turner, A R Johnson & Co, Chas Somers.

AYER'S Hair VIGOR

Restores natural color to the hair, and also prevents it falling out. Mrs. H. W. Fenwick, of Digby, N. S., says:

"A little more than two years ago my hair began to turn gray and fall out. After the use of one bottle of Ayer's Hair Vigor my hair was restored to its original color and ceased falling out. An occasional application has since kept the hair in good condition."—Mrs. H. F. Fenwick, Digby, N. S.

"I have used Ayer's Hair Vigor for three years, and it has restored hair, which was fast becoming gray, back to its natural color."—H. W. Haselhoff, Paterson, N. J.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO., LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

Ayer's Pills cure Sick Headache.

FRESH ARRIVAL
DIRECT IMPORTATION

Keiller's Marmalade

IN 1 lb. AND 2 lb JARS
AND 7lb. TINS.

ERSKINE, WALL & CO.

MILK GRANULES WITH CEREALS.

A perfect food for Infants and Invalids.

The elements that make up this excellent food are the constituents of Pure Milk of the best quality and carefully selected Barley, specially treated to render the food easily digestible.

If your grocer or druggist do not keep it send direct to The Johnston Fluid Beef Co., Montreal.

MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

Victoria Building Society.

The 44th Drawing for an appropriation in connection with the above Society, will be held at Sir William Wallace Hall, Broad street, opposite View, on Saturday the 4th May, 1895, at 8 p.m.

See that your shares are in good standing.

By order,

A. ST. G. FLINT, Secretary.

ap29-td

Cut in Dental Prices : : : : :

Commencing Monday, April 22nd, I will charge the following prices for Dental Operations:

Best Set Artificial Teeth	$12 50
Partial sets in proportion	
Gold or Porcelain Crowns (my speciality)	5 00
Amalgam Fillings, any size	1 00
Gold Fillings	$1.50 to $5 00
Extracting	50c.

All the material used will be the BEST and the workmanship just as good as though you paid three times the price.

Remember this is not trashy work, I only do one kind—THE BEST, and if you want that kind of work at Eastern prices you will get it by patronizing me, and by so doing keep the prices down to suit the times.

H. B. FINDLEY, D.D.S., Philadelphia.
....12 Years Actual Experience.

OFFICE: Over Baker's Shoe Store, Government street.

Other Folks' Husbands

get their Clothing made to order from CREIGHTON, the Tailor, who makes fine form-fitting suits to order from $20 up, in all styles and from an elegant selection of patterns. They listen to our admonition, DON'T BE A READY-MADE MAN. They know how to save money.

Does Yours?

J. W. CREIGHTON,
86 Government St.

The Leading
MUSIC HOUSE
In the City.

Agents for only First-class
PIANOS AND ORGANS.

Musical Instruments of all kinds. The largest stock in the Province at lowest prices.

Latest Sheet Music and Music Books constantly being received.

Send for a list of our 15c. Sheet Music, also a sample copy of Waitt's Musical Monthly, just issued.

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64 Government Street.

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AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TWO NIGHTS.

May 3rd and 4th.

Friday and Saturday Evening, the Queen of all Comic Operas.

The Fencing Master

Music by Reginald De Koven, Libretto by Harry B. Smith, authors of Robin Hood, Rob Roy, etc.

COMPANY OF 60 ARTISTS

Carloads of Scenery, Costumes and Properties. Company's own Orchestra.

PRICES—50c., $1 and $1.50. Seats now on sale at Jamieson's.

WEDNESDAY EVE., MAY 8

.....AT.....

Emmanuel Baptist Church,

(Spring Ridge,)

THE CANTATA

"DANIEL"

will be given.

The principal parts will be taken by some of Victoria's favorite Soloists.

Choruses Rendered by 40 Voices.

Commencing at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cts.
Apr130-3t

.....GRAND.....

Promenade Concert

..BY THE..

B C. B. G. A. BAND

..THE..

Opening of Mount Baker Hotel

For the Season of 1895,

SATURDAY EVENING,

...MAY 4TH...

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Montreal.

Allan Line, Laurentian	May 11
Allan Line, Parisian	May 18
Dominion Line, Labrador	May 11
Dominion Line, British Prince	May 19

From New York.

Cunard Line, Umbria	May 11
Cunard Line, Lucania	May 18
White Star Line, Britannic	May 15
White Star Line, Majestic	May 22
American Line, Berlin	May 15
American Line, New York	May 22
North Ger. Lloyd, Trave	May 14
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	May 21
Anchor Line, Circassia	May 11
Anchor Line, City of Rome	May 25
Red Star Line, Pennland	May 11
Red Star Line, Waesland	May 18
Allan State Line, California	May 11
Allan State Line, Nebraska	May 25

For rates and full information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,
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Cor. Fort and Government Sts., Victoria.